

# Law Enforcement News

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## Join us in cyberspace!

Law Enforcement News now has its own home page on the World Wide Web — LEN Online — as part of our continuing information outreach to the police profession. You can access the page at <http://www.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/len>.

## A place to call home

### Resident officer programs get a Federal shot in the arm

Officers in an increasing number of police departments nationwide are getting a big fringe benefit rarely if ever offered to those in other professions — a home to call their own, in exchange for providing community policing services to their neighborhoods.

A handful of initiatives generally known as resident officer programs have sprung up around the country since the early 1990s, a development that coincided with the expansion of community policing nationwide. Key proponents of the programs, like Elgin, Ill., Police Chief Charles Gruber, believe ROPs capture the essence of community policing, combining improved relationships between police and their neighbors, who team together to fight crime and address quality-of-life conditions that contribute to crime.

Now, other cities and, most notably, the Federal Government are starting their own ROPs. In June, President Clinton announced a plan to give 50-percent discounts to 2,000 police officers to buy federally foreclosed homes in 500 low-income neighborhoods nationwide.

In some local programs, like those in Columbia, S.C., and Alexandria, Va., low-interest loans are provided to officers so they can purchase rehabilitated homes, which are often located in low-income or high-crime areas. Officials say

resident officers provide a high-profile presence that helps to prevent crimes.

The Resident Officer Program of Elgin, which was one of the first in the nation when it began in 1991, provides rent-free apartments or homes which the city purchases and makes available to officers. Utilities, except for long-distance phone service, are included as well.

In exchange, the officers are expected to provide "24 hours of service to their neighborhood," said Chief Gruber. "They're expected to work with the neighborhood to come up with solutions to problems, whether it's gangs, drugs or kids loitering, working with public works to get new sidewalks, visiting schools or working with kids — whatever it takes."

Gruber, who started ROPE on an experimental basis, says the effort, now a permanent feature of the Police Department, has made a tremendous difference for the better in targeted neighborhoods, helping to reduce violent crime by as much as 60 percent since its inception.

"I don't think we could get rid of it now if we wanted to," Gruber said of the program, which he said is popular with both officers and residents, and which has elicited a mountain of queries from law enforcement agencies interested in starting similar programs.

President Clinton's "Officer Next Door" proposal, part of a wide-ranging "Urban Home-stead Initiative" announced on June 23, is designed to reduce crime and make low-income neighborhoods more attractive to homeowners.

According to details provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the one-year initiative will give police officers a 50-percent discount on the purchase of HUD-owned and foreclosed homes in designated inner-city areas. Participants, who must agree to live in the homes for at least three years, would make \$100 down payments on the properties.

So far, five cities have agreed to participate in the program: Cleveland; Miami; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, and Springfield, Mass. A total of 24 cities are expected to participate.

The growing roster will soon include New York City, where in May the city's Housing Authority announced it would make available to police officers low-rent apartments in 30 housing developments administered by the agency.

The program is open to all ranks, but participants must be certified by the chief of the New York Police Department's Housing Bureau. In exchange, the officers will agree to perform at least five hours of community service each month.

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## NIJ study sees police pursuit policies changing as appreciation of danger rises

All it takes is a glance at newspaper headlines to see that police pursuits are dangerous to officers, civilians and suspects alike, and can also result in large liability claims against police agencies.

Consider the following developments, all of which occurred in a five-day period ending June 24:

¶ Cincinnati police officials were reportedly reviewing pursuit policies, a week after an officer chasing a traffic violator ran a stop sign and slammed into a car, killing the 18-year-old male driver, and injuring his girlfriend and another friend. Officer Gregory Berting, 23, had had three other accidents in less than a year on the force, and last De-

cember, had been found responsible for wrecking his cruiser. Lieut. Col. Theodore Schoch, an assistant chief, said most high-speed chase training is given from a textbook for city officers.

¶ A West Memphis, Tenn., police sergeant is recuperating at home after spending nearly a month in the hospital being treated for injuries he suffered in a chase that killed a 19-year-old man and a 21-year-old woman. The car carrying the victims was sideswiped by a stolen car being pursued by Sgt. Stan Burch, which then hit Burch's cruiser head-on. The 29-year-old driver of the stolen auto was charged with two counts of first-degree murder and other

offenses and is being held on \$1-million bail. Police officials said they were awaiting the results of a State Police inquiry into the accident before beginning their own probe.

¶ In Dracut, Mass., a short police chase of a stolen car on June 23 ended in death for a 21-year-old man who was driving with a suspended license and his 19-year-old female passenger. The pursuit began in nearby Lowell, when an officer who spotted a car with one headlight learned it was stolen and followed it. When the officer turned on his blue lights, the car accelerated and crossed into Dracut, where it had been reported stolen a few days before. Less

than a minute later, the stolen vehicle crashed into another car, injuring four people, one critically. Two other passengers in the stolen car also suffered severe injuries.

¶ Two illegal immigrants were awarded \$740,000 to settle a lawsuit against the Riverside County, Calif., Sheriff's Department over a videotaped beating by deputies following a chase last year. Alicia Sotero Vasquez and her boyfriend, Enrique Pines Flores, will split the award, which was announced June 20. The beating incident occurred after the deputies joined in a high-speed pursuit of a truck driven by Flores that

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## Brady Law provision falls victim to state's rights in Supreme Court ruling

The heated debate over whether the Federal Government can require local law enforcement officials to check the backgrounds of prospective handgun buyers was resolved June 27 by a sharply divided U.S. Supreme Court, which struck down the background-check provision of the Brady Law, saying it violates "the very principle of separate state sovereignty."

The Court left intact the five-day waiting period before a gun sale can be completed.

The law, which is named for James S. Brady, the former White House press secretary who was seriously wounded

in the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, was passed by Congress in 1993 after a contentious six-year legislative battle. The bill had near-unanimous support from law enforcement groups, many of whom harshly criticized the Supreme Court's action. [See sidebar]

The 5-4 decision stemmed from an appeal by two Western sheriffs, Jay Printz of Ravalli County, Mont., and Richard Mack of Graham County, Ariz., who maintained that the provision was time-consuming and prevented deputies in their small departments from carrying out their duties.

The sheriffs challenged the law successfully in separate Federal lawsuits, then the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in San Francisco heard the Government's appeal and upheld the law in a 1995 ruling.

The Supreme Court's decision was marked by spirited arguments about the reaches of Congressional power under the Constitution's Commerce Clause, as well as state authority under the 10th Amendment, which reserves to the states powers that are not otherwise granted to the Federal Government.

Observers said the ruling is but the latest in a series of recent Supreme

Court actions that have affirmed and enhanced states' rights by bolstering the 10th Amendment's guarantee of state sovereignty, limiting Congress's ability to regulate interstate commerce, and broadly interpreting the 11th Amendment, which protects states from lawsuits to enforce Federal rights.

Writing for the narrow majority, Justice Antonin Scalia observed "The Federal Government may neither issue directives requiring the states to address particular problems, nor command the states' officers, or those of their political subdivisions, to administer or en-

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**CONNECTICUT** — Twenty new motorized bicycles have been donated to 10 police forces throughout the state by Northeast Utilities and the Connecticut Light & Power Co. The bicycles can be switched into an electric mode and reach speeds of up to 20 miles per hour for 10 miles before they need recharging, which can be done by coasting downhill or connecting the bike to a charging unit. The bikes come equipped with flashing lights and sirens.

One Milford police diver is in critical condition and another is laid up with decompression sickness after an accident during a routine training drill June 18. Sgt. Gerald Butler, 34, and Det. Peter Ellsworth, 41, apparently became entangled in debris, said a police spokesman. Ellsworth was submerged at least eight minutes and had no pulse when he was finally pulled up by fellow divers. Butler surfaced too quickly and got the bends. He was listed in good condition at Norwalk Hospital.

**DELAWARE** — The Justice Department is investigating complaints of discrimination in hiring, promotion and discipline by the State Police. The agency has denied the allegations, which were lodged by black troopers and the NAACP.

Legislation that would amend the state's 1995 hate crimes law to include homosexuals is headed for Gov. Mel Carper.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — Dozens of homicide detectives have been transferred to high-crime areas, some of them in uniform, to increase police presence in those areas.

Retired police detective Roosevelt Askew has admitted he lied about the fatal shooting of a 19-year-old during a traffic stop in July 1994, according to documents filed July 2 in U.S. District Court. Askew, 50, agreed to plead guilty to making a false statement and cooperate in a Justice Department investigation of the police coverup that surrounded the death of Satoria Moore. The coverup, which law enforcement sources say involves two to four officers, stemmed from a sergeant's attempt to make a routine traffic stop. Moore, the driver of the car, took off in what police later learned was a stolen car. Askew was called in as backup. With his gun drawn, Askew approached the driver's side and "discharged his firearm accidentally," according to court papers. Moore was hit in the head and killed. The department's handling of the incident was the source of a bitter dispute between Chief Larry Soulsby and Capt. William L. Hennessey, the former commander of the homicide squad. Hennessey said a sergeant had detected Askew's lie and believed the officers had come up with a story before homicide investigators arrived.

Some 80 District officers have gotten dunning notices from collection agencies because the city has not paid their medical bills for on-the-job injuries. Off-duty injuries are covered by insurance provided by the city, but on-the-job injuries apparently fall under

worker's compensation. Officials say the city has been slow to pay because of budget problems and a system in disarray. The city recently turned over management of the Police and Fire Clinic to a private firm that will operate much like a health maintenance organization.

**MAINE** — The head of the state Department of Public Safety, Col. Alfred Skolfield, announced his resignation July 2. Lieut. Col. Malcolm Dow will succeed him.

**MARYLAND** — Undercover Baltimore officers who arrested the leader of a drug ring linked to 30 murders were threatened by the defendant just moments after his conviction on drug conspiracy charges on June 18. Ronald Mitchell, 25, mouthed to officers, "You're dead. I'm going to kill you." Officers reported the threat to prosecutor Howard Gersh, head of the Baltimore state's attorney's narcotics division. Gersh said he is considering retrying Mitchell on the most serious charge he faced, that of being a drug kingpin, on which the jury deadlocked.

The Baltimore County police are using radio ads as part of a recruitment effort to attract more black and Latino women to the force. The current class of 61 recruits includes 44 white men, seven white women, six black men, three black women, and one Hispanic male. The department needs to take a hard look at hiring as well as recruitment, said Det. Lawrence Thomas, president of the Blue Guardians, a minority police officers association. He noted that in a recent police academy class, 37 black females passed the written test, but only one was hired.

The requirement of safety locks with every handgun sale was approved July 1 by officials in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County also approved the creation of "gun-free zones" around schools, parks and other places of public assembly.

Baltimore police are calling the city's new non-emergency number, 311, a phenomenal success. The number is intended to take the burden off 911 dispatchers. About 1,500 callers have used the number, most of them correctly, said Maj. John Reintzell, director of the Police Communications Division.

Raises for Prince George's County police officers will be phased in over the next two years, beginning in July with a 2-percent increase. Officers, who have gone without raises during the past two years, will receive cost-of-living and merit pay increases, according to an arbitrator's decision.

Rondell C. Silvers, 47, was awarded \$161,000 in damages June 23 in connection with a December 1992 incident in which his arm was broken and his head slammed into a wall during questioning by the a Prince George's County officer. Silvers said he was standing outside his apartment building when Officer Allan McQuillan, an eight-year veteran, used a racial epithet and assaulted him. McQuillan, who worked off-duty at the Prestridge Apartments in Suttland, where the incident occurred, denied the charges, and said Silvers tried to hit him.

**MASSACHUSETTS** — No charges

will be filed against Spencer police officers accused of threatening people, using guns on each other and beating suspects, following a three-month investigation that had previously led to the Police Department's dissolution by town selectmen. Police Chief Louis Martin and his second-in-command, Lieut. Vincent Puchalski, were placed on administrative leave and have subsequently resigned. The town has been patrolled since May 8 by State Police.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — Beginning Jan. 1, clean hypodermic needles will be given out to addicts to minimize the spread of AIDS.

Candia Police Chief Steve Agrafiotis has packed up his office and headed a few miles east to take command of the larger Raymond Police Department. Agrafiotis, who was chief in Candia for five years, said he is looking forward to new challenges in Raymond, which has 12 full-time and 4 part-time officers.

**NEW JERSEY** — A survey by the New Jersey Associated Press Managing Editors and the Associated Press has given the state's police agencies a grade of D- for their timeliness in releasing crime information. Sixty-two percent rated the police "fair," and 36 percent described the timeliness as "poor."

Legislation now awaiting Gov. Christie Whitman's signature would allow persons wrongly convicted and imprisoned to collect up to \$20,000 for each year of confinement or double their annual salary, whichever is more. David Shephard, 33, the bill's inspiration, was imprisoned for 11 years for a rape he did not commit. He was exonerated by DNA evidence.

Eight years after their arrest for sexually assaulting a mildly retarded girl with a baseball bat and a broomstick, three former Glen Ridge High School athletes began their jail sentences in July. Twin brothers Kyle and Kevin Scherzer, and Christopher Archer, now in their mid-20s, were convicted in 1989. Archer and Kevin Scherzer each received 15 years in prison, but could be eligible for parole in two years; Kyle Scherzer received a sentence of seven years, but could be paroled in 10 months.

"Weapon Free Zones" have been created in Elizabeth that will allow police to charge criminals with a municipal offense on top of state weapons charges. Anyone arrested in illegal possession of guns, knives or other weapons would be issued a summons carrying a fine of up to \$1,000. State weapons charges carry a mandatory three- to five-year sentence.

**NEW YORK** — Some 1,024 convicted sex offenders have not complied with the state's requirement that they register their addresses with authorities, according to a memo from the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services. Among those unaccounted for are 343 "high-risk" violent "predators" deemed likely to attack again.

Federal prosecutors in Manhattan have asked Attorney General Janet Reno to pursue a capital case against Clarence Heatley, 44, accused of running a multimillion-dollar crack cocaine operation in the Bronx. A 47-

count indictment alleges that Heatley and his gang recruited a New York City Housing Police officer who was subsequently charged in eight murders.

Two Hasidic rabbis and 10 other members of an ultra-Orthodox Jewish sect in Brooklyn were arrested June 16 in connection with a money-laundering scheme involving a Colombian drug lord. A Colombian now sought as a fugitive, Jack Pinski, arranged for cash stored at a safe house to be picked up by Rabbi Mahir Reiss, 47, and his brother Abraham, 48. The money was then deposited in bank accounts belonging to a religious organization. Rabbi Bernard Grunfeld, 64, allegedly wrote out bank checks on the account to companies fronting for the drug traffickers, receiving a 12-percent to 15-percent kickback for each transaction.

Richard Hartman, a former lawyer for the New York City Transit Police union, was indicted June 24 on charges of evading millions of dollars in taxes on income he earned selling insurance to police officers.

Kevin P. Nannery, the last officer to be sentenced in New York City's "Dirty 30" police scandal, was given one to three years in prison in June for perjury. Nannery, a former sergeant and the highest-ranking officer involved in the scandal, led a group that became known as "Nannery's Raiders" for their practice of breaking into apartments, stealing drugs and cash and taking payoffs. Of the 34 officers charged in the scandal, 30 were either convicted or pleaded guilty to a variety of charges.

A 66-year-old grandmother filed a \$10-million lawsuit June 26 charging police at the 24th Precinct in Manhattan with assaulting her, falsely imprisoning her, and violating her civil rights. The incident began when Lucille Gager told police at the precinct that she had been wrongfully ticketed. Officers, she said, refused to hear her complaint and one grabbed her by the shoulder. Gager then asked officers if they were planning to "shoot her in the back like they did that boy," referring to Kevin Cedeno, a 16-year-old shot and killed by police in Washington Heights. [See related item, below.] At that point, Gager claims, police threw her to the ground. She was charged with criminal trespassing and disorderly conduct; both charges were later dropped.

A Manhattan grand jury on July 1 cleared New York City Police Officer Anthony Pellegrini in the death of 16-year-old Kevin Cedeno. District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said Pellegrini and other officers thought the machete Cedeno was carrying was a pistol-gripped, sawed-off shotgun. Pellegrini did not shoot, he said, until he thought Cedeno had turned to fire.

Six workers at LaGuardia Airport in New York City were arrested July 1 for allegedly taking hundreds of thousands of dollars in kickbacks from narco-couriers in exchange for allowing them to continue on their way with millions of dollars more. A Federal complaint charged that the group drew up a profile of passengers most likely to be carrying cash. Their bags were X-rayed, and if they contained cash, the person was escorted to a room without surveillance cameras. The owners of the luggage were told that for \$1,000 to

\$2,000, they could proceed. One of the six arrested was a former security manager for American Airlines.

A 20-year-old Bronx woman, Debbie McCabe, was charged July 4 with the slaying of off-duty New York City Police Officer Brian Fasack on May 22. Fasack had been shot in his car; his wallet was found empty and his service revolver fully loaded. Law enforcement officials refused to say what led them to McCabe, when or where Fasack encountered her, or whether she was in the car with him.

New York City's 1,400-member Lieutenants Benevolent Association's has rejected a tentative contract that included a provision similar to one previously turned down by the larger patrolmen's union — a two-year pay freeze followed by a 12-percent raise over the last three years of a 62-month agreement.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Seven-year Philadelphia police veteran Tony Nguyen was fired in July for allegedly receiving money from businessmen. The 43-year-old officer was transferred in June 1995 after he initially borrowed money from residents in the 18th District. Internal affairs investigators found that he had been asking for loans after his transfer.

The ordeal of a Pittsburgh police officer has inspired the roll-call training video "Officer's Terror Ride" as part of a program to motivate survival commitment even in the most extreme circumstances. The video from Calibre Press tells the story of Officer John Wilbur, who was dragged by a suspect's car at 70 miles per hour when his wedding ring got stuck in the door. Wilbur was able to haul himself onto the car's trunk, but the flesh on his legs was torn away and his heels were scraped open. He was forced to shoot each of the three occupants of the vehicle in the head, killing two. After another eighth of a mile, the car stopped.

## Southeast



**ARKANSAS** — North Little Rock Traffic Judge Steve Morely was called before the state Judicial Discipline and Disability Commission in June on nine allegations including threatening to kill a process server who served him with legal documents in 1994; physically assaulting his first and second wives; selling and using drugs, and being involved in a hit-and-run accident.

**FLORIDA** — Key West Police Chief Ray Peterson announced his return to work June 23, even though City Manager Julio Avelar insists Peterson is still under suspension. He was relieved of duty March 14 on charges of abusing fellow officers.

A Miami man driving around with the decaying corpse of his ex-girlfriend in his car was killed July 3 in a gunfight with police. Julio Mirabal, 43, was confronted by police after a friend who had been shown the body of 36-year-old Maria Huerta called 911. Mirabal, who had told friends he wanted to die in a blaze of glory, preferably taking



# Around the Nation

some police with him, was stopped by police, then began firing with a .38-caliber pistol. It took at least 20 shots to bring him down, said police.

A young woman and two young men were sentenced to 15 years in prison June 20 for a prank that resulted in the deaths of three teen-agers. The defendants, Thomas Miller, 20, Nissa Baillie, 21, and Christopher Cole, 21, were convicted of taking down a stop sign at an intersection where the victims were later broadsided by an eight-ton truck.

Two Lithuanians, Alexander Porgrebeski, 28, and Alexander Darichev, 36, were arrested in Miami June 30 after negotiating deals to provide Bulgarian-made tactical nuclear weapons and 40 anti-aircraft missiles to undercover Customs Service agents they believed were arms brokers representing a Colombian drug cartel.

Members of the Jacksonville/Duval County sheriff's DUI enforcement team, known as the "Wolfpack," were angered when prosecutors dropped charges against Florida Republican Party Chairman Tom Slade and a Fort Lauderdale police sergeant. Assistant Attorney General John Whited said he dropped charges against Sgt. James D. Polan with the blessing of Wolfpack Lieut. Randy Wilson, although Wilson denies giving Whited the OK. Both Polan and Slade refused to take sobriety tests.

An Escambia County sheriff's deputy shot and killed the son of a colleague on June 15 after the youth, suspected of rape, tried to run the deputy down with his car. The dead 19-year-old, Casey Lee Brown, was the son of Sgt. Randall Brown.

**GEORGIA** — MARTA officers in Atlanta arrested Gary O. Richardson, 20, on June 26 on charges of making terroristic threats, false public alarm, use of hoax devices and placing destructive devices, after Richardson claimed to have put a bomb in a subway station. Bomb technicians called to the scene found no bomb in Richardson's knapsack, just a uniform showing his name and place of business.

Atlanta Police Sgt. William "Randy" Meyers, 44, will be suspended for 30 days without pay after being videotaped beating a man who drove through a police roadblock. The tape showed Meyers and other officers surrounding Timmy Sinclair, 27, after a traffic stop, pummeling him with a nightstick and dousing him with pepper spray. Meyers and one other officer, Byron Rainey, 27, were the only officers disciplined.

The Riverdale Police Department should be subjected to a wide-scale investigation by an outside agency, said Fayette County sheriff's Maj. Bruce Jordan, who accused the department of hindering an investigation into the disappearance of the wife of a former Riverdale auxiliary officer. Jordan called for the probe a day after releasing transcripts of taped telephone calls he seized from the Riverdale police station in March. In one transcript, Police Chief Ron Bedingfield says he is thinking about roughing Jordan up, luring him into Clayton County, and having him arrested. The woman, Beverly

Watson, was last seen Jan. 17.

Grantville Police Chief Jerome Chaffin, who personally refused to write traffic tickets as a way of lobbying for police raises, resigned June 27, after having been suspended June 9 by the City Council. With Chaffin's departure, the department is now down to one full-time officer.

**LOUISIANA** — New Orleans Police Officer Russell Philibert, a six-year veteran, was awarded the Louisiana State V.F.W. Outstanding Law Officer Award on June 20. He was cited for saving the life of a woman trapped in a burning car after an accident on Dec. 12, 1996.

A 66-year-old New Orleans man, Eddie Meyers, died of a heart attack June 17 after police stopped him for questioning in a shooting over a petty debt with a neighbor. As witnesses to the shooting incident were being questioned, Meyers was placed in the back of a squad car. Police let him out when he began banging on the windows. He keeled over, said witnesses, before police could question him.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — The Cary Police Department in June received a \$1,795 grant from the Allstate Foundation to purchase Stopsticks, spiked gadgets that will fully deflate tires within a half mile. Cary police engage in few chases, said officials, but they will try to use the Stopsticks whenever possible.

Durham County is experiencing a wave of armed convenience-store robberies by men in their late teens and early 20s. Through May, sheriff's deputies had taken reports of 13 armed robberies, compared with just three in all of last year. Neither city nor county authorities have discerned a clear pattern to the crimes.

In a series of seizures in June, Durham County sheriff's deputies confiscated marijuana said to have an estimated street value of \$4.5 million on the street.

**TENNESSEE** — Nashville Police Chief Emmett Turner and other law enforcement officials believe that between 85 percent and 90 percent of crime in the state is related to narcotics, it was reported June 22.

Shelby County Sheriff's Department Lieut. Roy B. Lipford, 48, was charged with two counts of aggravated robbery for allegedly taking thousands of dollars from motorists in phony roadside stops. The charges are the latest in a number of criminal incidents involving the department. Several deputies have been arrested on drug peddling charges, while a deputy jailer was fired and another was suspended after the escape of a prisoner.

Overall efficiency should be improved by a planned \$24.9-million headquarters building for the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, said Director Larry Wallace. The agency now operates in six different buildings.

**VIRGINIA** — Hopewell Police Chief W.R. "Ronnie" Clarke has relinquished all command responsibilities in order to continue working on a new public safety communications system before

retiring Aug. 31. City Manager Clinton H. Strong said Clarke is the only one who knows enough about the system to help the city work up its bid proposal. Senior Capt. Lynn Parrish assumed command of the department June 27.

Several Chesterfield County police officers have accused Police Chief Carl R. Baker of overreacting when he fired four officers for collecting pay from both the county and their off-duty employers for overlapping periods of about 30 minutes. A fifth officer resigned. Baker said there is no room for compromise on matters of integrity. In some cases, Baker added, the overlapping time was as much as several hours. One officer said that pay had overlapped like that for years and had been an accepted practice.



**ILLINOIS** — The Collinsville Police Department has a new K-9 member, Zack, who began working with Officer Curt Jackson in June. The department's other K-9 partners, Officer Rich Pyles and Blitz, are both on medical leave following a traffic accident in November.

The Illinois Appellate Court on June 23 declared unconstitutional a state law allowing juries to find defendants guilty but mentally ill. The decision reversed the 1994 murder conviction of Eric Robles, an Elgin High School student who was found guilty along with a schoolmate of murdering his parents in a particularly bloody and grisly fashion. Robles will get a new trial. The 1981 law was written in response to a public perception that murderers were getting off by feigning insanity. Critics of the law have long claimed that it only lets juries believe they have an alternative to guilty or not guilty. A GBMI verdict did not guarantee any mandatory treatment once incarcerated.

Gov. Jim Edgar on June 30 signed legislation that allows violent sexual predators to be confined in mental institutions when their prison sentences are up. On July 2, Edgar signed a bill lowering the legal blood-alcohol limit to 0.08 percent from 0.10 percent.

**INDIANA** — South Bend police will take Gov. Frank O'Bannon up on his offer to put 500 state-funded officers on city streets by Jan. 1. The program will cost \$12.5 million.

**KENTUCKY** — Louisville police have acknowledged that an officer, Ron Charles, was responsible for a June 13 accident that involved two other cars. Charles, who has been found at fault in three previous accidents since 1994, was driving the wrong way on a one-way street when he steered into the path of a woman driving with five children in the car. The woman then hit a third car. Seven people were hurt, although none seriously. Charles could face a suspension.

For two months, the city of Louisville will have an unlimited police overtime budget in hopes of reversing a rising tide of murders. Two previous months of overtime have not been enough to suppress the number of homicides, mostly of young black men.

With unlimited overtime, said Police Chief Doug Hamilton, the department will be able to implement community policing, but the immediate concern is halting widespread, violent crime. Through late June, the city had recorded 34 homicides.

**MICHIGAN** — Detroit police in mid-June posed as yuppies and bellhops at the Renaissance Center to capture a 26-year-old man who had been lurking in the stairways and robbed at least five businessmen at gunpoint during a three-month period.

**OHIO** — The number of tickets issued monthly by state troopers has dropped 12 percent since the state raised its speed limit to 65 miles per hour a year ago, according to a report by The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — A lobbyist for Charleston police and firefighters has asked to see city budgets from 1994 through 1997, including financial reports, revenue and expenditure reports, credit analyses and other documents to find options for trimming \$2.5 million — the estimated cost of pay raises. For the past three years, police and firefighters have been pushing for 18-percent pay hikes over three years, plus increases in seniority caps. Mark Coyle, the lobbyist hired by the uniformed workers, said "there's always fat in any large organization."

Some 400 convicted sex offenders have registered with state police since a new tracking system was put in place a year ago.

**WISCONSIN** — A jury on June 29 awarded \$2 million to the family of paper mill worker Tom Monfils, who was murdered in 1992 by co-workers after Green Bay police released a tape of him tipping officers to a theft. Monfils' body was found in a vat of paper pulp. Five officers and the city were found negligent. Six co-workers were convicted in the slaying.

A \$2.3-million lawsuit has been filed by the parents of a woman accidentally killed by a Marathon County sheriff's deputy serving a no-knock search warrant intended for the victim's husband. The woman, Katherine Nieslowski, was shot in the head after complying with police orders during a shootout with her husband. Attorneys for her parents are claiming that since Nieslowski and her husband were close enough to each other to touch at the time of the shooting, deputies showed a disregard for her safety by firing.

Sauk Prairie Police Chief Robert Renneaster was sentenced in June to seven years probation and 600 hours of community service after being convicted of embezzling \$19,689 from a pistol range of which he was treasurer, and stealing a \$629 word processor from the Police Department.



**IOWA** — A drunken-driving law that imposes fines of up to \$1,000 for first offenders went into effect July 1. There

are an average 5,000 first-offenders each year.

Under a proposed law, local officials could post leaflets and go door-to-door to warn people when a sex offender is moving into the neighborhood. The plan would expand a law that created a sex offender registry two years ago.

**MINNESOTA** — The graduation of 44 new Minneapolis recruits in June has brought the force up to a record 922 officers.

Crime comes in third, behind taxes and education, on the list of Minnesotans' leading concerns, according to a poll by The Minneapolis Star Tribune. In 1993, crime topped the list.

**MISSOURI** — The FBI will investigate a melee that erupted between Fayette police and residents when officers enforced an 8 P.M. curfew at the courthouse square in late June.

Five St. Louis police officers are under investigation for the alleged rape of a 22-year-old woman at a club in June. Witnesses said about 20 officers were on hand during the incident.

**NEBRASKA** — An Immigration and Naturalization Service official said in June that INS agents were wrong not to respond to police calls regarding 26 illegal aliens traveling on Interstate 80 in June, even though agents were understaffed at the time. Authorities said the trooper allowed the illegals to continue to jobs in Georgia.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — A hearing was scheduled for July 21 for Ashley Police Chief Robert Meyer, who is accused of providing beer to two juvenile males. Meyer said he allowed the boys to drink beer because all of them had been working outside.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — A survey shows that the 5 percent of Sioux Falls public school students who feel unsafe in their high schools fear bathrooms and parking lots the most.

**WYOMING** — A group of state penitentiary inmates has asked the state Supreme Court to halt the transfer of prisoners to other states without notification. The suit was filed after 100 inmates were sent to Texas to relieve overcrowding.



**ARIZONA** — Some 50 cases, mostly involving simple drug possession, will be dropped in Maricopa County due to backlogged evidence testing at the state Department of Public Safety. A new \$12-million facility will speed up drug analysis, said authorities.

The U.S. Border Patrol contends that Arivaca, an unincorporated town of 1,030, is the primary center for drug trafficking activity in the state. Agents confiscate an average of 400 pounds of a marijuana a week.

The state may change the time of  
Continued on Page 4



# Around the Nation

executions from just after midnight to during the day, with an eye toward making it more convenient for witnesses and judges who hear last minute appeals.

**COLORADO** — An interactive video system will supply clinical services for prison inmates to save an estimated \$1 million in medical costs.

Laptop computers will be installed in 60 Pueblo patrol cars at a cost of \$500,000. The computers will enable officers to access background information on cars pulled over in traffic stops, and find out clothing descriptions and which direction a suspect fled during a chase, so that dispatchers will not have to keep repeating information.

Denver police say they would no longer be responding to "pump-and-flee" thieves at gas stations. Police say response to the scofflaws yields little results, and makes police unavailable to citizens in real distress. Gasoline retailers fear that when the policy kicks in Aug. 1, such thefts will skyrocket.

Increased law enforcement is credited with an 18-percent drop in the number of alcohol-related traffic deaths statewide during the past year. The total of 215 people who died marks the first decline since 1993. The number of DWI arrests rose by nearly 8,000, to 36,674.

The state received 51,488 applications for gun permits during the past 12 months, rejecting 3,010, records show. Five people were turned down

because they had homicide convictions.

**NEW MEXICO** — The FBI is refusing to run background checks on people applying for jobs at nursing homes and other care programs. Although the checks are required under a new state law, the FBI claims it violates agency policy.

**OKLAHOMA** — Allegations that a larger conspiracy surrounds the Oklahoma City bombing will be investigated by a grand jury empaneled in July. Charles Key, a state representative who lost two grandsons in the blast, gathered 13,500 signatures on a petition calling for the probe.

**TEXAS** — The Houston Chronicle reported in July that judges have given hundreds of drunken drivers early breaks from probation despite a state law that forbids the practice.

Dallas Police Officer Brian Topp, an eight-year veteran, was fired in June after being charged with assaulting his wife and threatening her with a gun.

The state has filed court papers seeking to ban the United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from joining in a statewide "adopt a highway" anti-litter program.

Scott Enksen, a Fort Worth lawyer, faces up to 20 years in prison after pleading guilty to charges of laundering almost \$3.5 million in funds embezzled from the Resolution Trust Corp. Police found a hand-drawn treasure map in Enksen's home that led them to Magalia, Calif., where they found \$1 million in buried gold coins that were hought with the embezzled funds.

A Dallas crime scene technician's firing has been reduced to a six-month suspension after he appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Trial Board. Internal investigators concluded that Alane Thompson, a 12-year civilian police employee, lied about having dusted a window for fingerprints while investigating a break-in. The reversal of the dismissal, said Police Chief Ben Click, undermines his ability to main-

tain discipline.

Larry Don McQuay, a paroled child molester who has begged to be surgically castrated, was sentenced to 20 more years in prison in June after being found guilty on three new counts of child molestation.

A full-time task force searching for the killer of 9-year-old Amber Hagerman has been disbanded. The task force was formed in January 1996 after the little girl was kidnapped.

Luis Salinas, 30, led police on a tour of Laredo in June, pointing out the dismembered parts of his girlfriend's body. Salinas allegedly killed 31-year-old Ehsa Costilla and scattered her body parts 220 miles from her Austin apartment.

**UTAH** — Some 460 inmates were released early as a result of overcrowding at Weber County jail, said Sheriff Brad Slater. Voters will decide in November whether to build a \$23-million jail.

Robert Arguelles, 35, will get his wish and be executed by firing squad after pleading guilty to the sexual assault and murder of three girls and one woman. Arguelles has spent all but three years of his adult life behind bars.



**ALASKA** — Gov. Tony Knowles has vetoed a bill that would have liberalized the state's concealed weapons laws. The bill, he said, would have had the "unintended consequences" of allowing weapons into some domestic-violence shelters.

**CALIFORNIA** — Compton police staged a one-day sickout in June to protest the collapse of contract negotiations. Sixteen of 138 officers stayed off the job. Officers have been working

without a contract since last July.

The Santa Rosa Press Democrat reported in June that the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department has spent \$1.2 million during the past six years on claims involving officer misconduct and negligence.

A 9-year-old girl was killed during a shootout at a McDonald's restaurant in Barstow between a holdup man and an off-duty police officer. The masked gunman was also killed. The girl, Amanda Marie Robertson, was hit by a bullet fired by the gunman, police said after reviewing a security videotape of the incident.

Federal District Court Judge Mariana Pfaelzer said in June she is planning to sentence convicted computer hacker Kevin Mitnick to 22 months in prison and monetary restitution for parole violation and for using stolen cellular telephone numbers to dial into database systems. Mitnick still faces a 25-count Federal indictment accusing him of stealing millions of dollars in software during an elaborate hacking spree.

U.S. Border Patrol agent Stephen Starch was killed in early June when he fell from a 150-foot cliff while tracking suspected illegal immigrants.

Russell Markvardsen, a Santa Rosa parolee, has become the target of angry residents since police handbills identified him as a high-risk sex offender.

**HAWAII** — Family Court officials said in July that despite a new law that allows the public to review details in criminal cases involving juveniles, most will remain confidential. Only cases involving notorious offenses will be made public.

**NEVADA** — Through the first six months of the year, Las Vegas has recorded 56 homicides, down from 84 during the same period in 1996.

**OREGON** — A 10-ticket-a-day quota for Keizer police will be ended, city

officials said July 6. The decision came with the dismissal of Police Chief Charles Stull following an undisclosed probe.

The husband-and-wife owners of an unlicensed day-care facility in Madras are being charged with failing to protect toddlers, some as young as age 2, who were raped by their 16-year-old son. According to a Jefferson County grand jury indictment, Susanna and Darrell Barker allowed their son, Kendrick, to be alone with the children when they had reason to believe he was assaulting them. The teen-ager pleaded guilty in June to raping one of the children, and to five other rape charges.

Jefferson County Sheriff Mike Throop was fired last month and sentenced to 320 hours of community service and \$1,000 in fines for falsifying campaign finance reports in his 1992 re-election race. Throop had been on administrative leave since May 15. A judge agreed to decide whether the statute of limitations had run out and the case needed to be retried.

A Eugene woman, Molly K. Taylor, was awarded a \$500,000 compromise settlement in a suit against the owners of her apartment building after she was raped by an assistant apartment manager. Taylor, 36, was tortured and assaulted at gunpoint for three hours by Larry Boyett, 32, who is now serving a 20-year sentence at the Oregon State Penitentiary. Boyett let himself into Taylor's locked apartment with a master key.

**WASHINGTON** — The Seattle-Post Intelligencer settled a lawsuit in June with the principals of Ergometrics and Applied Personnel Research, designers of the FrontLine video examination given to city police applicants. The suit was filed after the newspaper published two articles that called the test biased against women and minorities and falsely quoted claims of discrimination by a member of the Black Law Enforcement Officers Association of Washington. A retraction published by the newspaper stated there is no proof that the test was culturally- and gender-biased.

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## Onward, Christian soldiers:

# Indiana churches march against drugs

The heat is on for drug dealers in Hammond, Ind.

Police are on their cases, of course, but in this instance, the unwanted glare of publicity is being directed at them by angry residents who have taken to the streets this summer to demand that drug dealers quit their neighborhoods.

In June, about 80 members of the Mount Zion Baptist Church marched from their church to four houses in the city located near the Illinois-Indiana border just southeast of Chicago — sites where residents believe drug-dealing is taking place.

Shouting "Hey ho, dope has got to go," and shouting to those who may be cowering inside the targeted residences to "change their lives or move out" of the neighborhoods, the marchers hope they cause enough of a stir to bring about change.

"The devil is running rampant in our community," declared Leatha Harper, who organized the Mount Zion-sponsored march held on June 22. "Let us

reclaim our community."

Armed with megaphones, informational flyers about the effort and posters identifying drug spots that are put up near the sites, the marchers were accompanied by their allies — police officers, police chiefs and sheriffs from the around the area.

The march was part of a grass-roots campaign to rid Hammond, Gary and East Chicago, Ind., of the drugs, gangs and violence that have tainted the social and economic fabric of cities in the urban corridor running along Lake Michigan from Chicago to Gary. Dubbed "Operation Holy Ground," the effort is led by the Northwest Indiana Federation of Interfaith Organizations, a coalition of 29 congregations whose efforts began May 5, and have resulted in 30 drug-related arrests and the shuttering of three suspected crack houses in Hammond and East Chicago.

"Desperate times call for concrete action," said the Rev. Vincent McCutcheon, president of the federa-

tion. "We're done with just sitting back and grumbling about our communities."

Before each march, organizers meet with city, state and Federal officials, including representatives of the Lake County Sheriff's Department, the county prosecutor's office and the office of the U.S. Attorney for Northern Indiana. They demand that police immediately shut down specific houses used as drug locations in 30 days, which they identify by address in envelopes they present to authorities. They also ask city officials to take action against landlords who knowingly rent to suspected drug dealers, and remind officials that any course of action or inaction they take will be remembered at election time.

"What we are attempting to do is for each individual church or congregation to take control of the neighborhood properties," Paul Scully, an adviser to the group, told The New York Times. "Those who do not assist us, who only pay lip service in our struggle,

will not be forgotten."

One expert on privacy rights told The Times that authorities who participate in the march might, in effect, be violating the privacy of landlords and tenants.

"There has been no due process to determine the accuracy of the charges being leveled, and drug-dealing is a very serious charge," said William Marsh, a retired professor from Indiana University who is an expert on constitutional law. "People's reputations are at stake. The local officials are putting their stamp of approval on this activity."

The group's willingness to go public with its anger over drug-dealing requires courage, said Hammond Police Chief Fred Behrens, along with a positive response from police. "This is what we've always wanted, for the community to take the lead and be our eyes and ears," he said. "Now that we've got that help, it would be very difficult for us not to meet them halfway."



# Look ! Up in the sky! It's a (whirly)bird!

## New helicopters take wing over Omaha, Los Angeles

Police officers are taking to the skies for the first time this summer over Omaha, Neb., where the Police Department's new helicopter unit was to begin regular patrols in July, while in Los Angeles, three new state-of-the-art choppers bristling with high-tech gear recently took wing.

In the weeks prior to the launch of the Omaha Police Department's new helicopter unit, city and police officials were making sure that all safety precautions were being met and that pilots were adequately trained, following concerns over recent police aircraft accidents around the country.

In June, two pilots were injured when a Cedar Rapids, Iowa, police helicopter crashed, the second accident to strike the unit this year. In Cleveland earlier this year, two police helicopter pilots barely escaped death when their aircraft malfunctioned, sending them hundreds of feet downward before the pilots were able to make a hard landing in a downtown parking lot.

And in 1995, two Massachusetts State Police pilots and two passengers were killed when a helicopter crashed into a boathouse at Harvard University. The agency grounded the unit for nearly a year after the accident, which the Federal Aviation Administration blamed on poor maintenance, contaminated fuel and inadequate pilot training.

As a condition for approving funding for Omaha's unit, the City Council last year required police officials to hire a consultant to help with pilot training and start-up, after several Council members expressed concerns about safety.

The FAA classifies police aircraft and other government-run aviation units as "public use," and does not regulate helicopter maintenance procedures or set pilot training standards.

During funding negotiations last year, Councilman Paul Konec said inexperienced pilots were a potentially "fatal flaw." And Councilman Lee Terry publicly clashed with police

Lieut. Tom Donaghy, commander of the unit, over pilot experience.

But both politicians recently told The Omaha World-Herald that bringing on board Jim Nichols, a consultant and former commander of the Virginia State Police aviation unit, has made them less apprehensive as the unit's first take-off date approached.

Although not required by the FAA, Omaha police pilots obtained commercial pilot's licenses from the agency, The World-Herald reported. The pilots, who will be required to follow general FAA flight procedures, are operating military-surplus helicopters acquired from the Defense Department, which has transferred about 540 excess helicopters to 185 state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide.

The Omaha unit also will follow military maintenance procedures, according to Deputy Chief Martin Crowley, which are more stringent than those designated by the FAA for commercial aviation.

To maintain the air unit's "public-use" designation, police helicopters will not be permitted to transport passengers or receive financial compensation from other government agencies, Crowley told The World-Herald.

Nichols, the consultant, who has been an aviator since 1965, also is training Omaha's police pilots. He told the newspaper that officials will soon forget their initial safety concerns once the unit becomes airborne and starts helping police battle crime. Nichols wrote a set of standard operating procedures for the unit, including pilot experience, maintenance procedures and weather conditions, and said its four pilots have "above-average" abilities in the cockpit.

Nichols believes the unit will excel in its mission. "The opportunity is here, the equipment is here and the pilots are dedicated and highly motivated," he told the newspaper.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, officials are crowing about the latest additions to its fabled helicopter fleet — three Bell 407 aircraft that boast enough features to impress even the most technologically savvy police agency.

Among their features: video recorders to tape pursuits and provide evidence in trials; a microwave system that can transmit video images to officers on the ground, the ability to communicate over any police or emergency radio frequency in the United States; electronic binoculars so powerful that operators can read street addresses and license plates from the air; and a 400-watt public address system and siren to allow communication with residents or suspects on the ground.

The aircraft also have 300 million-candlepower searchlights and a navigational system with electronic maps. "All the best 21st century crime tools," said Councilwoman Laura Chiek, who urged the city to purchase them to replace aging aircraft that were grounded two years ago due to safety concerns. The new craft, which cost \$1.6 million each, were purchased through a municipal bond program.

"They're absolutely key in arresting criminals," said Chiek, who chairs the City Council's Public Safety Committee.

"It's going to change the way we do police work from the air," Lieut. Dwight Crosley of the Los Angeles Police Department's Air Support Division told The Los Angeles Times. "Hopefully, we will locate suspects faster and respond faster."

The silver helicopters, which are decorated with blue stripes, are expected to be ready for service by the end of the summer. They will join 16 other patrol choppers in the Air Support Division fleet, and another Bell UH-1 helicopter used by SWAT officers. The air division typically responds to more than 40,000 calls a year, including foot and car chases, robberies, burglaries and homicides.

Now you see it. . .

## Miami cargo theft: " 'Goodfellas' in the tropics"

Cargo theft is said to be a booming industry in a warehousing and import-export district just west of Miami International Airport — so much so that U.S. Customs officials who routinely investigate thefts and hijackings in the area simply refer to it as "Zip Code 33166."

"South Florida has become the third leg of a golden triangle of cargo theft along with the New York-New Jersey area and Southern California," said Al Checkett, the head of security for Calvin Klein Cosmetics, a firm that recently called for a Federal crackdown after los-

ing \$1 million in products to hijackers operating in the area. "It's 'Goodfellas' in the tropics," he added, referring to the 1990 film about mob-connected thieves who conducted cargo thefts in and around New York's Kennedy Airport.

Authorities have stepped up efforts against the thieves, but they admit that tens of millions of dollars in freight and cargo vanishes from trucks and warehouses in Zip Code 33166. Much of the purloined merchandise winds up in the hands of distributors in Latin America and the Caribbean, they say,

as do goods lifted in similar robberies around Florida and the United States.

"Of 97 trailers stolen in Orange County, the Orlando area, last year, a total of 87 were found empty in Dade County," said Peter Girard, who leads a Customs investigative team that focuses on cargo-theft. The reason the trailers ended up in Dade, he told The Miami Herald last month, is because most of the goods they once held "are headed out of the country, at a discount."

Law enforcement efforts focus on the Zip Code 33166 not only because of the large number of warehouse, ship-

ping and freight companies, but also because they believe that many of the thefts are the result of inside information provided to thieves by employees of the firms — in exchange for a cut of the action.

"No matter what you do to disguise cargo, the guys moving it around will know what's in there, if it's valuable and if it's worth stealing," said Keith Prager, special agent in charge of the Strategic Division of U.S. Customs' Miami office. "The leaks come from throughout the import-export industry, and for a few hundred bucks they key the robbers as to what shipments to hit. It's easy."

Tipsters "are a bunch of crack monsters making a stray hit," Prager observed, but are often drawn from among the ranks of warehouse, port and airport workers, freight forwarders and dispatchers. "They have structure.... They have spotting, stealing, fencing." Some are also classified as "driver give-ups" — cases involving delivery men who claim they were hijacked but were actually involved in the theft themselves.

Increasingly these days, the thieves are armed when going about their business, a far cry from just a few years ago when a private study that looked into cargo-thefts in the airport area between January 1993 and April 1994 found that only one out of 125 heists involved the use of firearms. But in 1995, according to Metro-Dade police, robbers carried out 17 armed heists of trucks that netted \$2.1 million in goods. In 1996, 19 incidents resulted in \$4.2 million in losses. Through the first five months of this year, gun-wielding robbers have stolen six vehicles loaded with a total of \$2 million in goods.

Metro-Dade police figures show that of those 42 incidents, 35 involved thefts

of computer components. "It used to say, 'Your money or your life,'" Prager said. "Now they say, 'Your microchip or your life.'"

Zip Code 33166 is a favored dumping-ground for hijacked trailers, police say, because they blend in so well with the industrial surroundings. It's also a good site for repackaging operations that are set up to disguise the stolen merchandise, they add.

"One theft was discovered at 5 A.M.," recalled Lieut. Edward Petow of the Metro-Dade Police Department's Economic Crimes Unit. "By noon, the stuff was in a container on the docks waiting to be loaded on a ship that was going to leave before midnight."

The suspects who are most often picked up are those found to be in possession of stolen goods they didn't ship out fast enough or failed to hide from authorities. "But the guys who did the robbing are long gone," noted Dade County Assistant State's Attorney Ralph Talbot.

Members of South America-based gangs, including those in Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, are believed to be behind most of the thefts, but South Florida authorities say no ethnic group has a corner on the stolen goods market. "We also think Colombian drug interests are buying and reselling products as a way of laundering their drug money," said Girard of the Customs Service.

Federal and multiagency task forces, along with county and city police, have recovered millions of dollars in stolen merchandise, but officials believe they've only skimmed the surface. "Sometimes we joke about sealing off all of 33166, letting the two innocent people go and arresting everyone else," Prager said. "The problem is our own offices are in this 33166 Zip Code, too."

## Cellular E-911 technology gets passing grade in NJ test

The nation's first live trial of cellular, enhanced-911 location technology — designed to pinpoint the location of motorists and others making emergency calls on cellular phones — has been declared a success by authorities in New Jersey, where law enforcement officers were able to pinpoint over 3,500 emergency calls from motorists and other cell-phone users in a 100-day test period earlier this year.

Police also accurately logged 80,000 test calls, according to a report by New Jersey Attorney General Peter Verniero, which said existing technology will be adequate to meet a Federal Communications Commission mandate that wireless carriers be able to report the location of all 911 emergency callers with an accuracy of 410 feet, at least 67 percent of the time. The mandate is to become effective in October 2001.

"We've shown it can be done," added S. Robert Miller, director of the New

Jersey Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services, which oversaw the test. "Now it's up to the industry to follow through."

The inability to accurately locate the source of 911 calls, particularly those dialed in by motorists, has sometimes frustrated efforts by police to quickly respond to emergencies, noted Supt. Carl A. Williams of the New Jersey State Police, which assisted in the test. "Emergency call-takers often have difficulty locating a wireless caller, especially when they are not familiar with the area from which they are calling," said Williams. "All too often multiple emergency vehicles have to be dispatched to several locations because the caller doesn't know his or her location."

Once the technology that was tested in New Jersey between Jan. 22 and April 30 is in place, Verniero said, "dispatchers will spend less time with callers determining their locations and will

be able to dispatch the right emergency equipment to the right location at the right time."

"It's, indeed, life-saving technology," added the Attorney General, who released the findings of the trial June 17.

State Police officers tested the technology along the southernmost 50 miles of the New Jersey Turnpike and along the Interstate 295 corridor from Exit 1 to Exit 6. During the test period, the technology provided location reports for 3,505 actual wireless E-911 callers, or an average of about 35 wireless callers a day.

Miller noted that the percentage of 911 calls made from wireless phones is quickly approaching the 50-percent mark, making the development of the locator technology crucial. "When this or comparable technology is full in place, wireless callers will receive the same 911 benefits as those who call from wired phones," he said.



## Cleared, for now

A New York City police officer who has been in Federal custody for nine months for allegedly helping a drug gang commit two robberies, including one that ended in a murder, gained his freedom June 27 after a jury acquitted him of the charges.

But the ordeal is not over yet for Det. **Zaher Zahrey**, who was the first Palestinian ever hired by the NYPD when he joined the force in 1986. The NYPD plans to bring departmental charges against Zahrey, 33, a highly decorated officer with a knack for making undercover drug buys. A department spokesman would not elaborate on the charges, which could end Zahrey's career, saying they are related to police misconduct.

In the meantime, Zahrey, who had been suspended from the force, has now been reinstated and reassigned to one of the department's "Siberians" — an auto pound in Queens.

But he told the New York Daily News recently that that was better than the first assignment they offered him upon his return — passing out hologna sandwiches to arrestees at Central Booking, a modified duty assignment he pulled when he first came under the suspicion of the Internal Affairs Bureau. "The last thing I wanted was to be around perps again," Zahrey said.

The detective was accused of being in cahoots with childhood friends from his tough Brooklyn neighborhood who had grown into drug-dealing adults. Zahrey allegedly directed them to drug spots they could rob and provided them with badges and bulletproof vests to wear during the robberies.

Zahrey's childhood friendship with **William (Supreme) Rivera**, an old basketball buddy whose adult life veered toward crime, aroused suspicion that the cop might be corrupt. When Rivera was murdered in 1994, his girlfriend asked Zahrey to find out about the investigation, saying cops weren't telling the family anything. He offered to aid in the investigation and attended Rivera's funeral.

Shortly afterward, Zahrey spoke with an internal affairs investigator, who left him with a gnawing suspicion that he was suspected of some kind of wrongdoing. An informant then told IAB investigators that he had heard "rumors" that Zahrey was dirty. The investigation lay fallow for several months, with Zahrey placed on modified duty.

Enter **Sidney Quick**, a prisoner who claimed to be a member of Rivera's gang, which robbed drug dealers using information allegedly provided by Zahrey. Most of the prosecution's case against Zahrey was based on the testimony of Quick, a career robber and drug addict who was promised a "very, very, very sweet deal" on the life sentence he was facing if he helped cops "nail [Zahrey] to the cross," according to court documents.

The case was bounced from the office of Brooklyn District Charles Hynes, which can't use testimony in state cases based solely on the uncorroborated word of an accomplice, to that of U.S. Attorney **Zachary Carter** because Federal courts allow such testimony. Zahrey was indicted, then arrested — on his daughter's birthday.

## Sparks fly over police shooting

Newark police, residents take to the streets, with Mayor in the middle

An incident in which a Newark police officer who shot and killed a woman he arrested for allegedly engaging in a drug transaction has raised the tempers of both cops and residents, with both sides taking to the streets to air their grievances.

Officer **Robert Leaks Jr.**, 34, remained suspended without pay as Law Enforcement News went to press in late July, and a grand jury was expected to begin its inquiry into the June 7 shooting death of **Danette Daniels**, 31. Mayor **Sharpe James** ordered the suspension of the 10-year Police Department veteran shortly after the shooting, which prompted an angry protest march by about 400 of Daniels' neighbors, relatives and friends to City Hall three days later. A second march of 100 protesters took place on June 16.

According to a police report of the shooting, Daniels struggled with Leaks as he took her into custody after he spotted her allegedly making a drug transaction in the city's South Ward. Daniels, with only one hand cuffed, was placed in the cruiser, where she somehow was able to put the vehicle into reverse, dragging Leaks along. He pulled out his service revolver and fired; Daniels, who family members claimed was pregnant, died of a bullet wound to the head. Officers who arrived at the scene were met by bottles and rocks hurled by angry bystanders,

The Newark Star-Ledger reported.

Several witnesses disputed the police account, telling the newspaper that Leaks was fully inside the police car when the shooting occurred and was not dragged. Police are also investigating allegations made by

**"If you go out and do your job, make some tough decisions, and people march on City Hall because of a decision you made in good faith, are you going to risk your job?"**

— **Det. Jack McEntee, Newark, N.J., FOP**

some of Daniels' family members that Leaks had pursued the woman unsuccessfully for years. Daniels' boyfriend, **Kevin (KK) Williams**, charged that Leaks was enraged by Daniels' refusal to date him, and had been "harassing her."

Mayor James said he had referred the incident to the Essex County Prosecutor's Office for investigation in light of the "unanswered allegations and circumstances in the arrest of Ms. Daniels." He cited the fact that only one of Daniels' hands was cuffed; that

the keys were in the unmarked patrol car, and that the car was running, which he said was not normal police procedure.

On June 18, hundreds of Newark police officers marched to City Hall to protest Leaks' suspension. As James tried to address the crowd, officers shouted him down and turned their backs on the Mayor, who then retreated to his office as officers chanted "Sharpe must go! Sharpe must go!"

Led by Det. **Jack McEntee**, president of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge No. 12, which represents 1,200 Newark police officers, the officers demanded due process for Leaks, whom they contend was suspended without due process.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, McEntee said Leaks' suspension was upheld as the result of a recent hearing, making it "indefinite until a grand jury comes back with a no-bill or with an indictment."

McEntee said FOP members are angered by what he charged was the Mayor's injection of politics into the incident.

"Originally, everyone was satisfied with the shooting," said the detective. "Nothing changed between the Saturday night of the shooting and the Monday he was suspended, other than some people marched on City Hall and threatened the Mayor. There was no new evidence uncovered nor was there any contradictory testimony or evidence. If people hadn't

marched on City Hall, he would never have been suspended. We have a big problem with that."

Prior to the incident, officers were not suspended unless an indictment was handed down, McEntee said. "That's what we were told was the new policy of our new Police Director [**Joseph Santiago**]. So it's had an impact because suddenly we have no policy. If he had been indicted, then suspended, we wouldn't have liked it, but we wouldn't have understood the policy. Now, we think we have no policy here. It's what you do, who does it and how much noise certain people make."

The incident might make officers think twice about carrying out their duties, McEntee added. "If you go out and do your job, make some tough decisions, and people march on City Hall because of a decision you made in good faith, are you going to risk your job? Do you want to be the next **Bobby Leaks**?"

McEntee hinted that political payback might be in store for the Mayor, who is up for re-election next May. "If he's bringing politics into the Police Department and, as a result of this, we begin to suffer and it interferes with the operation of the Police Department, then maybe we might have to get involved in the upcoming election."

The Mayor's office did not immediately return calls from LEN for comment.

But the jury didn't buy the prosecution's case. "We took about 10 minutes to decide Zack's case," said Karen Rubin, one of the jurors who acquitted the Zahrey and three co-defendants. "I told the other jurors, 'This man is not guilty, he is completely innocent.' This was a totally bogus case."

"Travesty" is how Zahrey's defense lawyer, **Joel B. Rudin**, termed the case. "I've never seen a case brought on the word of one career criminal who every other witness contradicts. They spent 2-1/2 years investigating, they came up with one witness, and they decided to prosecute only because they wanted the public to think they're doing something about police corruption."

## Trash talking

Five years ago, New York City police Det. **Richard Cowan** was sitting in the office of **Salvatore Benedetto**, president of the Chambers Paper Fibre Corporation, investigating an arson when two men burst into the room, one of them with his hand in his pocket suggesting a gun, and demanded to know who he was and his reason for being there.

"That's Dan Benedetto, my cousin," said Benedetto without hesitating. And thus with no preparation did Cowan become an ersatz manager of a garbage hauling firm, and an undercover operative collecting evidence for 2-1/2 years

against men accused of profiting from a Mafia-run cartel.

In June, Cowan's story unfolded for the first time when he gave testimony in state Supreme Court against six remaining defendants in a major racketeering case. As the key prosecution witness, Cowan's undercover work had already led to the indictments of 17 men in 1995 on charges of using violence and threats to fix prices and intimidate competitors. Earlier this year, 10 more defendants pleaded guilty after getting a glimpse of Cowan's evidence, which included 400 hours of secretly taped conversations. Among those who pleaded guilty was **Angelo Apunte**, owner of the largest network of garbage-hauling companies until the mid-1990s.

Prosecutors say the cartel inflated the city's garbage-collection costs for businesses by \$400 million a year. A commission formed last year to regulate the industry has reported significant decreases in collection costs, and the entrance of three national hauling firms into the city's market for the first time.

Back in Benedetto's office, the men finally left after demanding that the company relinquish a lucrative Wall Street client to the Barrett Carting Company, then the third largest waste-hauler in the city.

Cowan testified that after he reported the incident, his superiors and prosecutors seized on the notion of him going undercover as a Chambers employee. For years, investigations into mob influence in the carting industry

had failed to produce significant indictments. An operation by the FBI involving a dummy corporation in the mid-1970s failed because haulers refused to deal with unknown companies.

The undercover plan, posing Cowan as Dan Benedetto, a distant relative, was agreed to by Salvatore Benedetto. Cowan was introduced to other haulers and trade association officials. He learned the basics from guys known as Joe Garbage and Frankie Flatbush.

Since his undercover work was disclosed, Cowan has been under police protection. He would switch cars driving to and from the Chambers company, he said, during the investigation. Married and the father of one, the 40-year-old Cowan told The New York Times, "Returning home, I always kept my eye on the rearview mirror."

## First-hand familiarity

Tapped by President Clinton in June to be the nation's first Asian-American assistant attorney general for the Justice Department's civil rights division, 48-year-old **Bill Lann Lee** will bring more to his job than just a wealth of experience in civil rights law — he'll bring first-hand knowledge of discrimination.

The son of an immigrant Chinese laundryman who fought in the Pacific during World War II, Lee remembers how difficult it was for the family to

find an apartment in New York City, and how his father was often taunted and called a "dumb Chinaman." His father, **William Lee**, ran two laundry businesses on Manhattan's Upper West Side and in Harlem. He died six years ago.

The prejudice endured by Lee's family sparked his determination to defend civil rights, according to Justice Department officials.

"My father was proud of my work," says Lee. "What was important to him was that I was helping people who had no other recourse to vindicate their humanity. The people I represented in civil rights cases are people very much like my father."

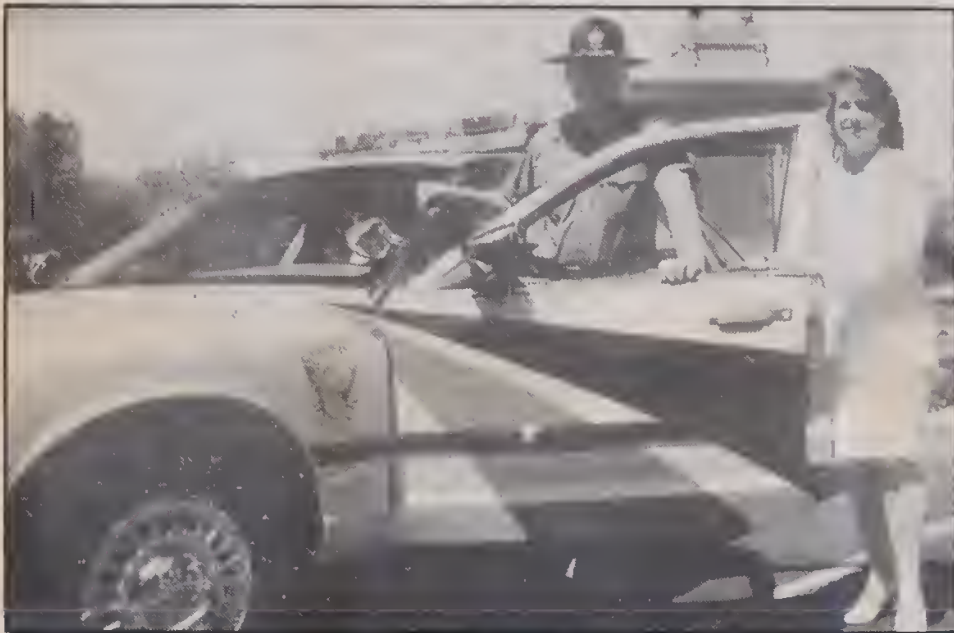
Lee, who now works in Los Angeles for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, graduated with high honors from Yale University in 1971 and went on to Columbia Law School. He has also taught political science at Fordham University and has worked in civil-rights law in New York.

His nomination was cheered by the Asian-American community, whose leaders have been angered by Clinton's apparent effort to distance himself from them in the wake of an ongoing campaign-finance scandal.

In a statement, the White House called Lee "a pragmatic attorney and skilled coalition builder, who has worked for 23 years for victims of discrimination."

Law Enforcement News — one-stop shopping for information.





## Hot wheels

With the State Capitol as a backdrop (above), the Colorado State Patrol on June 17 unveiled its newly redesigned cruiser, which sports a hot graphics package designed by Artworks Unlimited Inc. The CSP's very first patrol car, a 1939 Ford, provides a stark historical and design contrast to the new-look Crown Victoria. At left, Chief Lonnie J. Westphal of the State Patrol and Gail Davey, president of Artworks Unlimited, beam like proud parents next to the patrol car.

Photos: Marcus Unstead, CPS Photo Unit

### Holes in the net:

## 'Super-intensive' probation found lacking

An alternative sentencing program in the Baltimore criminal courts, which is supposed to put criminals under "super-intensive" supervision, is under fire after an internal audit found "numerous and significant deficiencies" in the supervision and documentation of inmates.

Henry R. Lesansky, inspector general of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, after reviewing internal files on 13 of the 117 cases currently assigned to the Alternative Sentencing Unit, found that supervision and documentation of ASU inmates was so lax as to pose "a public safety threat."

ASU was instituted in Baltimore criminal courts eight years ago as an alternative to prison by putting selected inmates under "super-intensive" supervision. Funded by the state Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, ASU is overseen by a committee of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and probation officials.

The program was devised for inmates who are considered more at risk for recidivism than the standard probationer, requiring participants to check in with probation officers from one to three times a week.

Participants must also obey curfews; submit to random drug-testing, and may not use alcohol. Some of the participants, who include child abusers, robbers and a handful of murderers, along with non-violent offenders like drug addicts and thieves, also are ordered to enter a drug rehabilitation program.

In his report, Lesansky said the unit's "inability to produce an accurate client list leads [his office] to believe that there is no reasonable assurance that all active ASU cases are being supervised." Other problems cited by Lesansky included lapses in supervision; minimal and poorly documented drug-testing of offenders, and "numerous offender violations" of probation conditions. In one case, The Baltimore Sun reported, the file of a man convicted

of manslaughter contained no notes documenting contact with probation officers for a period of almost two months.

The internal audit was ordered by state officials following a series of articles in The Sun that pointed to serious deficiencies in the program. The newspaper found that 18 percent of the 152 people who were in the program as of late January had been arrested for new crimes after being placed in ASU, with some of them rearrested more than once. Judges who place offenders in the program are often unaware of the new arrests, which might have resulted in the offender getting a prison term.

After the newspaper's investigation was published in February, Public Safety and Corrections Secretary Bishop L. Robinson ordered immediate changes to improve the way judges are notified when offenders in the program are charged with new crimes. He also ordered his staff to conduct a complete review of case files and write new di-

rectives for the program.

"He indicated that there was a need for speed," said Leonard A. Sipes Jr., a spokesman for Robinson. "At the moment, it is imperative that cases be reviewed and corrective action taken where warranted."

In a memo to Robinson outlining his findings, Lesansky said the problems need to be corrected or the state should consider abolishing the program. Since then, Baltimore's top judges have asked the Secretary to give them "administrative and fiscal" control of the program.

Circuit Judge Joseph P. McCurdy Jr. told The Sun last month that while he agreed with steps taken by Robinson to eliminate deficiencies, the offer still stands.

"I think it's a good program," McCurdy said. "I think it's been sufficiently successful to have proved its validity. I think it should be continued. If it's not continued, it's not the end of the world, but it removes one option for defendants that we have."

State Delegate Peter Franchot, a Montgomery County Democrat who heads the House subcommittee that reviews Robinson's budget, said he was concerned about the apparent failings of the program outlined by the inspector general. Nonetheless, he told The Sun, he was confident the program could be improved as long as the Secretary took control of it.

"I'm assuming there have been numerous changes made since April, and that the final report will reflect that," Franchot said. "Obviously, the program is broken and needs to be fixed. If it can't be fixed, it should be abolished."

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# Law enforcement officials predict: business as usual

*Law enforcement reaction to the Supreme Court's decision overturning part of the Brady Law was almost immediate, with many groups and officials weighing in on the ramifications of the ruling. Most of the groups urged law enforcement agencies to continue the background checks voluntarily. The following are excerpts from some of the statements Law Enforcement News received in the days after the June 27 ruling.*

**Gilbert G. Gallegos, president, National Fraternal Order of Police:** "The battle to ensure that criminals do not obtain weapons from Federally licensed dealers will go on. We urge the public not to be taken in by the special interests who would portray this decision as either a great victory or a great defeat for reasonable regulation of firearms. It is neither. It's just a little bump in the road to sane firearms policy."

"While other organizations may try to maximize the effect of this decision for political ends through strident rhetoric, the Fraternal Order of Police maintains that it will have a very minimal effect on public safety. We remain committed to working toward a safer America for our officers and our families, and toward reasonable measures which will help us achieve that goal."

**Dean Moser, executive director, National Sheriffs Association:** "It's probably going to be business as usual," with sheriffs voluntarily complying with the background-check provision.

Moser, a former sheriff of Washington County, Md., noted that the NSA reasserted its support of the Brady Law in a resolution approved at its annual conference last year. "We've always been supportive of the Brady Law," he said.

**Frankfurt, Ill., Police Chief Darrell L. Sanders, president, International Association of Chiefs of Police:** "Members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police have known for decades that requiring handgun purchasers to undergo background checks and waiting periods is good police work and good crime prevention. It is this view that prompted our support for the Brady Act, and we certainly have been pleased with the results that have been achieved since its enactment."

"Today's Supreme Court decision strikes down the law's mandatory requirement but allows for law enforcement to continue to conduct Brady checks. I know that the police chiefs around the country will continue to conduct these checks in large numbers, wherever and whenever they can."

"We look forward to working with the President and members of his Administration, along with leaders in the House and Senate, to find ways to encourage greater use

"The battle to ensure that criminals do not obtain weapons... will go on. It's just a little bump in the road to sane firearms policy."

— Gilbert Gallegos, National FOP

of the important and valuable provisions of this law in the weeks and months."

**Robert Scully, executive director, National Association of Police Organizations:** "NAPO fought hard for background checks on handgun purchasers. It does not create an extra burden on our law enforcement officers — it helps to save their lives, and the lives of the citizens they are sworn to protect."

"NAPO calls for the continued use of background checks by all police departments affected by this ruling on a voluntary basis to help our officers in their fight against crimes. NAPO also calls for the swift cooperation of all states to make their computerized criminal history records available through the Interstate Identification Index."

**Chuck Wexler, executive director, Police Executive Research Forum:** "Police know that it makes no sense to allow felons and purchasers ineligible because of mental illness, domestic violence convictions or other gun possession prohibitions to walk into a gun shop and get a gun — no background check required. Brady checks may not be a panacea for the nation's gun violence problems, but it is a tremendous step in the right direction — a step police are unwilling to abandon."

Wexler pointed out that 22 PERF member police agencies in eight of the 22 affected states expressed a commitment to voluntarily continue background checks, provided that immunity provisions of the Brady Law still apply to their conducting such checks, they maintain access to the national criminal records system, and no other state or Federal prohibitions apply.

**Hubert Williams, president, Police Foundation:** "The Brady Law works. Since the law went into effect on Feb. 29, 1994, background checks have stopped nearly 250,000 convicted felons and other prohibited purchasers from buying a handgun. Every day, 157 felons were stopped from buying handguns because of Brady background checks."

"For six years, America's law enforcement community worked tirelessly for passage of the Brady Law, and believes that background checks have reduced gun crime in America. It is our hope that law enforcement will continue to employ this important tool in its arsenal against crime and violence."

# Sheriffs 2, Brady 0

## Mandatory background-check requirement of gun law gets tossed out by Supreme Court

Continued from Page 1

force a Federal regulatory program. Such commands are fundamentally incompatible with our constitutional system of dual sovereignty.

"It is an essential attribute of the states' retained sovereignty that they remain independent and autonomous..." Scalia wrote. "It is no more compatible with this independence and autonomy that their officers be dragged into administering Federal law than it would be compatible with the independence and autonomy of the United States that its officers be impressed into service for the execution of state laws."

The majority opinion went on to note that by forcing state governments to absorb the cost of implementing a Federal regulatory program, "members of Congress can take credit for 'solving' problems without having to ask their constituents to pay for the solutions with higher Federal taxes."

Justice John Paul Stevens, one of the dissenting Justices, said a background check "is more comparable to a statute requiring local police officers to report the identity of missing children... than to an offensive Federal command to a sovereign state.... If Congress believes that such a statute will benefit the people of the nation... we should respect both its policy judgment and its appraisal of its constitutional power."

Added Stevens: "There is not a clause, sentence, or paragraph in the entire text of the Constitution of the United States that supports the proposition that a local police officer can ignore a command contained in a statute enacted by Congress pursuant to an express delegation of power enumerated in Article I."

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who sided with the majority, noted in a concurring opinion that the decision does not preclude attempts by Congress to achieve some of the same goals sought by the passage of the Brady Law, but using different means. "Congress is... free to amend the... program to pro-

vide for its continuance on a contractual basis with the states if it wishes, as it does with a number of other Federal programs," she wrote.

In a statement issued immediately after the decision was announced, Attorney General Janet Reno urged law enforcement agencies to continue to conduct background checks, and said she expected many would do so.

"We know that the vast majority of concerned and effective law officials in this country support and conduct background checks... not because they are required but because it is good law enforcement..." Reno said. "We expect

law's first 28 months, nearly 250,000 over-the-counter gun sales were blocked, most of them involving people who had been convicted or indicted on felony charges, were fugitives or fell under other categories of people for whom handguns sales are banned under the law.

Wayne LaPierre, the executive director of the National Rifle Association, which spearheaded opposition to the Brady measure, said his organization will continue to support the instant background-check system that is expected to be in operation by 1998. "The NRA has been one of the fiercest war-

"There is not a clause, sentence, or paragraph in the entire text of the Constitution... that supports the proposition that a local police officer can ignore a command contained in a statute enacted by Congress."

— Justice Stevens, in dissent

and hope that the vast majority of law enforcement agencies in America will continue to run these checks voluntarily because they are saving lives, keeping guns out of the hands of criminals and generally in the best interest of law enforcement."

Sarah Brady, the wife of James Brady and the chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., expressed mixed emotions about the ruling, saying she was "disappointed" that the Supreme Court struck down the background-check provision, but "gratified" that the Justices kept the five-day waiting period and other provisions intact.

"The Court's decision means that local law enforcement officials in 23 states are no longer required by Federal law to do background checks on prospective handgun purchasers during the waiting period. It does not mean, however, that these background checks will not occur," she stated.

The Justice Department has reported that the Brady Law has been remarkably effective in keeping guns out of criminal hands, noting that during the

riors in the country against violent criminals and crime with guns," LaPierre maintained. "We favor and always have favored separating the criminal from the law-abiding."

LaPierre also disputed Government figures on the effectiveness of the background checks in keeping guns out of criminals' hands. "It doesn't seem to me, based on those statistics, that they've really stopped any criminal from getting a gun that wants one," he told The New York Times.

Some observers believe the impact of the Supreme Court ruling will be minimal, since the background-check provision — which applied only to the 23 states that did not have background-check systems already in place — was scheduled to expire in November 1998, when the instant-check system is due on line. The \$36-million system, which will operate under the aegis of the FBI, will include a computerized index with names of people banned from buying handguns because of prior criminal records, backed by supporting state and Federal records.

# Private-jail guards get no protection from High Court

## No-immunity ruling seen likely to affect privatization movement

Private jailers are not entitled to the same qualified immunity as guards at Government-run prisons, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June in a decision that experts say will strongly influence the nation's increasing move towards privatization of Government services.

In a 5-4 vote, the High Court upheld a ruling that guards at a private prison in Tennessee should not receive the same immunity as state prison guards. The decision stems from a case involving a 300-pound, convicted rapist, Ronnie Lee McKnight, who filed a suit in 1994 against two employees of the Corrections Corporation of America for violating his constitutional rights when he was transported the year before to the prison the firm operates in Clifton, Tenn.

McKnight, who is seeking more than \$400,000 in damages, claims he was injured by excessively tight restraints, causing him severe pain and

swelling. He was ignored, he said, by guards Darryl Richardson and John Walker, who allegedly taunted him.

Richardson and Walker had moved to dismiss the suit, claiming they were protected under partial immunity as correction officers. But a Federal judge and later the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that as employees of a private, for-profit corporation, they could not make such claims.

CCA, one of the largest companies of its kind in the nation, operates 49 correctional centers in 11 states and England. Currently, about 22 states have laws authorizing contracts with companies to run such facilities. The contracts enable them to exercise all the police powers and traditional public functions reserved to a state government.

"The issue before us is whether prison guards who are employees of a private prison management firm are en-

titled to qualified immunity from suit prisoners... We hold that they are not," Justice Stephen Breyer wrote for the majority.

The competitive pressures of the marketplace, which make errant behavior expensive to defend and can lead to the loss of contracts for poor work, should be permitted to operate, said Breyer.

Justice Antonin Scalia led the dissent, saying the Court has traditionally given immunity to private individuals when they perform a governmental function. The ruling will only raise the cost of privatization, he said.

Workers who perform a public function, Scalia added, should receive a public employee's immunity.

The immunity at issue shields state officials from liability for civil rights violations as long as their conduct does not violate "clearly established" rights that a "reasonable person" should know.



# Throwing away the key

## Supreme Court upholds indefinite civil confinement for sex predators

As the nation's fear of sexual predators and their dark presence on quiet, residential streets continues to rise at a fever pitch, a U.S. Supreme Court decision in June is expected to exert broad influence over state lawmakers struggling to come up with ways to keep repeat offenders incarcerated, or failing that, communities informed of their presence.

In a 5-4 ruling on June 24, the High Court upheld a 1994 Kansas law that says sexual predators who have already served prison time for their crimes can then be committed to hospitals for the criminally insane without a clinical diagnosis of mental illness.

Writing for the majority, Justice Clarence Thomas wrote in *Kansas v. Hendricks* that "a finding of dangerousness, standing alone, is ordinarily not sufficient ground upon which to justify indefinite involuntary commitment." However, he said the Kansas law "links that finding to the existence of a 'mental abnormality' or 'personality disorder' that makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the person to control his dangerous behavior."

The ruling gives strength to civil commitment laws already in place in other states, including New Jersey, where the murder of 7-year-old Megan Kanka by a twice-convicted child molester who lived on her Hamilton Township street gave rise to sex-offender registries and community notification laws.

The Kansas law, which had been declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court due to its vague defini-

tion of "mental abnormality," requires a quasi-criminal procedure type of trial. The state has the burden of proving without a shadow of a doubt that the person it seeks to commit can be defined by the law's criteria as a sexual predator. The defendant has the right to an attorney, who may cross-examine witnesses. Once confinement is ordered, a state court must conduct annual reviews to see whether it is still justified.

Justice Thomas observed, "That Kansas chose to afford such procedural protections does not transform a civil commitment proceeding into a criminal prosecution." The law, he said, does not entail the two main objectives of criminal punishment: retribution or deterrence.

Just as the Kanka murder helped catalyze the nation's sexual offender registry laws and other notification ordinances, so the law at issue, the Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act, arose from the 1993 murder of 20-year-old Stephanie Schmidt of Pittsburg, Kan., at the hands of a paroled rapist.

The High Court's ruling stems from a challenge to that law by a child molester with a 40-year history of repeat offenses. An admitted pedophile, Leroy Hendricks, 62, said the only way he would stop molesting children would be if he were dead. Hendricks argued that by sending him to a state mental hospital just prior to the completion of his 10-year sentence for molesting two 13-year-old boys, the state was subjecting him unconstitutionally to double jeopardy and to new punishment for a

previous crime.

The Court declared that the confinement was not punishment. But Justice Stephen Breyer, who dissented along with John Paul Stevens, David H. Souter and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, disagreed because the state did not provide treatment for Hendricks. Breyer went on to say that Kansas could classify Hendricks as mentally ill and dangerous for civil commitment purposes. That section of his opinion was joined by two other Justices.

Some critics of the decision, including Norman Siegel of the New York Civil Liberties Union, warned that the ruling could "open the door" to civil commitment of individuals the Government believes likely to commit repeat offenses, such as arsonists, chronic shoplifters and burglars.

But sexual predators, it has been argued, are a different breed, vicious, violent and unable to control their impulses. Proponents of civil commitment and other laws aimed at keeping repeat offenders off the streets tend to point to shocking acts of cruelty against children.

In Washington State, a 7-year-old boy was raped, stabbed and castrated in May 1989. The case was the basis for the first of the nation's civil commitment laws.

Currently, Arizona, California, Minnesota and Wisconsin all have laws similar to the Kansas statute. Sarah Sappington, an assistant attorney general in Washington, said, "As a society, you are faced with dangerous recidivists

who are not normal, by any measure, but they are not insane, as the law defines insane." Sappington wrote a friend-of-the-court brief on behalf of 38 states that supported the Kansas law.

In Massachusetts, Gov. William Weld's response to the High Court's decision was to file legislation that would tighten up the state's sexual offender law by allowing judges to order up to lifetime supervision of offenders even after they have served their time. The state's highest court also ruled that sexual offenses committed by juveniles can be made public.

Civil commitment in New Jersey has been used to keep 36 such offenders in mental institutions. The state's 1994 law grew out of the Kanka case, and one other high-profile case involving convicted rapist Donald Chapman.

Under Megan's Law, a package of bills that included legislation on community notification and civil confinement for released sex offenders, the state was able to hold Chapman in a mental

facility. After six months of appeals, the state Supreme Court last August found that law to be constitutional.

Chapman was released in 1992 from the Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center at Avenel in 1992 following a 12-year sentence. At that time, a therapist there alerted authorities that the Wyckoff man still fantasized about rape, torture and murder. Civil commitment proceedings were begun four months later.

The future of Avenel, said to be one of the few such treatment centers in the country, is uncertain as well. Pointing to its inability to rehabilitate sexual predators such as Jesse K. Timmendequas, a former patient and the convicted murderer of Megan Kanka, legislators would like to see it closed.

"It has become painfully obvious that the current system of treating sex offenders is not working," said state Senator Louis Kosco (R-Bergen), sponsor of a bill to shut the facility.

## San Diego van drivers use phony 911 calls to drive cops to distraction

Van operators cruising for customers along the busy San Ysidro strip in San Diego are placing hundreds of unfounded 911 calls to police each year and wasting hours upon hours of patrol time.

Last year, licensed and unlicensed van drivers made 285 emergency phone calls from the 28 pay phones that line the half-mile boulevard near the border crossing, said police. "Ninety-eight percent of them were unfounded," said Officer Patti Clayton, of the Border Area Special Enforcement Team that targets the activity.

In comparison, a relatively high-crime, 10-block stretch of University Avenue with 32 pay phones generated about 400 emergency calls in 1996.

Police say unlicensed operators make the calls — mainly quick hang-ups — to distract officers while soliciting and boarding customers. Licensed drivers call to attract police and scare off illegal competition. With police required to investigate all 911 calls, the ploy wasted more than 70 hours of officer-time on bogus emergencies.

In recent months, police and local merchants who own the telephones have

been meeting to address the problem. At the suggestion of law enforcement, some merchants have posting warnings in Spanish and English against loitering near the pay phones. Some have shortened the length of telephone cord to discourage their use by lookouts.

Police are also targeting the unlicensed drivers, known as wildecatters. Clayton told The San Diego Union that these operators have been accused of rapes, theft and other crimes against passengers. Their vehicle are often uninsured and unsafe, authorities say.

A heightened police presence in the form of a mobile command center at the border crossing has apparently prompted wildecatters to rely more on pay phones. A 911 call can distract an officer long enough for a driver to make his pitch and load them into vehicles.

But most of the time, say police, the callers are small-time businessmen. One such man who was arrested, a 62-year-old Clayton resident, denied being a wildecatter. But his accusers, two plainclothes U.S. Border Patrol agents, called police after he offered them a ride for some money in his beat-up green pickup truck.

## Study puts facts behind some child-kidnapping assumptions

Time is of the essence when a child has been abducted, according to an extensive, three-year survey which found that 44 percent of such victims were murdered within the first hour, and nearly three-quarters over the next three hours.

The recently released study, directed by Robert D. Keppel, chief criminal investigator in the Washington Attorney General's office, said the findings contradict many assumptions by local law enforcement that child kidnappings are tied to extortion and ransom. Children, he said, are not immune to abduction close to home.

In fact, many of Keppel's conclusions, which are based on an examination of 562 such homicides committed since the late 1970s, coincide with details of 7-year-old Megan Kanka's fatal encounter with the convicted child molester Jesse K. Timmendequas, who is now imprisoned on New Jersey's death row for the little girl's rape and murder.

Like many of the patterns Keppel found, Megan had been out looking for a friend when she was lured by Timmendequas, a neighbor, into his home to see a puppy. In 58 percent of such cases, the victim is within a quarter-mile of home when accosted, the study found. In two-thirds of the cases prosecuted, the killer or suspected killer had a

legitimate reason to be in the neighborhood. Twenty-nine percent lived nearby; 19 percent were visiting a friend, watching an athletic event or engaging in some social activity, and 18 percent were working or conducting business in the area.

Like Kanka, 69 percent of the victims were raped or sexually assaulted before they were slain, most likely by a man who had a history of crimes against children, the study said.

Some 100 children a year are murdered after being abducted by strangers, according to estimates. The figure accounts for about half of 1 percent of all murders in the United States, said the report.

"It's probably not a good idea to send an unescorted 10-year-old girl to the grocery store to buy a quart of milk," Keppel told The New York Times. "We should tell our children, 'If someone offers a ride, asks for directions, or offers treats, turn around and run to a safe place and tell their guardians.'"

The study, which was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, focused on the kidnapping and murder of children under 18 in 44 states from the late 1970s to mid-1994. Investigators, said Keppel, have to change the ways such crimes are probed. Instead of looking for the unusual, police, he said, should look at the commonplace.

"In 37 percent of the cases, we found witnesses who saw the killer

with the child but didn't realize it," Keppel said. "Most people don't perceive the danger or that an abduction is going on."

The study also looked at the victims' backgrounds and the abductors' personal characteristics and motives, and found that more than 70 percent of the 562 victims were white girls. The average age was 11. Nearly 60 percent of them were classified as "victims of opportunity" for men predisposed to predatory violence.

The average age of the assailants was 27; two-thirds were white, and 73 percent were single. Most had jobs requiring limited skills. Before the murders occurred, 45 percent had been suspects in sexual assaults on children and 31 percent had been prosecuted for the rape or attempted rape of a child.

Timmendequas had many of these characteristics. He was convicted in 1979 and 1981 of molesting little girls. In 1993, he moved into a house in Hamilton Township across the street from the Kankas. He was white, single and mowed lawns for a living.

Fifty-three percent of the 419 people convicted or charged with murder were strangers to their victims. These included strangers who were seen, but not spoken to, before the event. Thirty-nine percent were the victims' friends or acquaintances.

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*In time, according to Police Chief Dennis Garrett of the Phoenix Police Department, community policing "will take care of itself." Present day traditional officers, he concedes, will never embrace the concept, but as the department grows new recruits will know of no other type of policing.*

*As a 33-year veteran of the Phoenix P.D., Garrett has witnessed firsthand the evolution that has taken place in his department. In the early 1980s the department was heavily involved in team policing, only to be forced to pull back from the decentralization that went hand in hand with team policing because of a downturn in the local economy. All that has once again changed. Over the last decade the city has experienced "tremendous growth" in both its economic base and its population, and the department is busy catching up, having recently increased its sworn strength by 25 percent — some 500 officers.*

*Crime is going down in Phoenix, although gang- and drug-related violence remain problematic. The department has dealt with these problems in a variety of creative ways. On the preventive side, it pioneered the GREAT program, which puts officers in schools to dissuade youngsters from getting involved in gangs. On the enforcement side, the department is pivotally involved in the statewide anti-gang effort known as GITEM, which tracks known gang members and their activities.*

*Garrett and the Phoenix P.D. are not afraid to break new ground. In 1994, for example, the department volunteered to be scrutinized in a use-of-force study sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. As a result of the study, the department has made changes in the area of training — specifically in minimizing the aggressive posture of officers when approaching a suspect. He is also currently equipping all the department's patrol cars with beanbag shotguns, to give officers another defensive option in certain situations. Garrett hopes that someday the police will have at their disposal a non-lethal weapon that can be used like a gun to incapacitate but without doing serious harm. He knows the frustration that comes with such hopes: In his career, he says, he has seen "all kinds of stuff out there...but most of it is either too complicated or it's just not practical."*

*A Phoenix native, Garrett has held nearly every rank in the city's Police Department, earning a master's in public administration along the way. He recalls that the toughest transition he had to make in his career was from police officer to sergeant — "from an individual...responsible primarily for myself to someone who's now responsible for 6, 8, 10 other people." That experience helped forge Garrett's belief that he doesn't "know of an issue that is more critically important to keeping a good clean police department than having first-line supervisors be held responsible for the discipline of the organization." To that end, the department spends a lot of time helping new supervisors make that transition.*

*When Garrett speaks of his department, the pride is evident. The quality of new recruits is high, he says, dismissing as "a bunch of bunk" the prevailing belief of some people that the caliber of police recruits is diminishing. The pride also comes through in his observation that Phoenix police personnel have gone on to become chiefs in numerous other cities. Had Garrett not become Phoenix's police chief, it is a sure bet that some other major city would now be enjoying the benefits of his leadership.*



A LEN interview with

# Police Chief Dennis A. Garrett of Phoenix, Ariz.

**"I'm very proud of this Police Department. I would stack it up  
against any major police agency in the United States.  
It's the caliber of our people."**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** You've been with the Phoenix Police Department for more than 33 years, and there's no rank that you haven't held. In those three decades-plus, what do you think have been the most significant changes in policing?

**GARRETT:** I think it's the opening up of police departments under what we call community policing. Back in the '70s we called it neighborhood team policing, but the idea was more or less the same: that the police need to serve the community, and as a result of that they have to be more open in providing their service and input to that very community that they serve. I would say that that's probably one of the major undertakings that I've seen in my career.

## Open for business

**LEN:** In talking to many police chiefs around the country, community policing looks different from place to place. What does it look like in Phoenix?

**GARRETT:** Basically, we're a very open police department here. We use citizen input on almost all of our committees dealing with changes in our policies and procedures. We actually have people to review those. We have people serve on our use-of-force and disciplinary review boards. Citizens selected by our City Council serve on that. We have probably one of the largest block watch and neighborhood associations of any major city that I'm aware of. We have over 2,000 neighborhood associations that work very closely with our patrol units in the neighborhood. In each one of our precincts we have citizen advisory committees that advise our precinct commanders. They meet on a regular basis to get their input to the commander on what policing is done in their neighborhood. I could go on with list after list of some of the things that we've done here in Phoenix. But I think you're right on target when you say that community-based policing is different in each city, because I think it has to be. It depends upon the makeup of the community and the makeup of the police department.

**LEN:** When many departments first implemented community policing, they ran headlong into resistance from patrol and supervisory ranks. Was your experience similar?

**GARRETT:** Oh, sure. You have your traditionalists in law enforcement who will probably not be comfortable with the concept of community of policing. But with time, I think, as the new officers come on the department — especially in our case, as fast as we're growing — they will know no other style of policing other than having a very open police department with a lot of community input. So I think with time that will take care of itself.

**LEN:** Did you have to go through any organizational changes to accommodate community policing, such as changes in the rank structure?

**GARRETT:** Not really. We were pretty heavily involved in the late '70s, the early '80s, with neighborhood team police — the buzzword at that time — and we restructured our department back in those days to help us implement that. Then, during the late '80s, when the economy here in Phoenix got a little tight — it wasn't booming like it was in the mid-'80s, or like it is now — we kind of pulled back from it because the general feeling at the time was that it was a more expensive way to operate. So we recentralized some of the units that we had decentralized in the late seventies and the early '80s. In the late '80s, we tended to centralize those. And one of the problems is in the late '80s we had a big bond election. And out of that bond election we built a bunch of precinct stations that were designed for the more centralized approach. In other words, they were basically designed for patrol officers, whereas five years earlier we would have designed them to house precinct detectives and traffic police and a whole gamut of community relations officers, and the whole bit. So we're stuck somewhat with the capital expenses, the capital designs of our buildings. We have now since moved back into trying to decentralize a lot of these functions.

**LEN:** In the context of rank structure, over the course of your own experience, what did you find to



# *"I don't know of an issue that is more critically important to keeping a good clean police department than having first-line supervisors be held responsible for the discipline of the organization."*

be the most difficult or troublesome rank that you held?

**GARRETT:** The most difficult transition from one position to another for me was to go from a police officer to a first-line supervisor — in our case, to sergeant — because I went from being responsible primarily for myself to being someone who's now responsible for 6, 8, 10 other people. And along with that came a lot of challenges. Of course, the challenge really comes in the area of how do your interpersonal skills work in running other men and women, and No. 2, in the area of discipline, because this is not a subject that comes easy to most people, to discipline people who were your peers. But I don't know of an issue that is more critically important to keeping a good clean police department than having first-line supervisors be held responsible for the discipline of the organization. That's a challenge, and we spend a lot of time with our new supervisors in helping them make that transition.

**LEN:** Is that because you remember what you went through and want to make it easier or smoother for others? And do you do anything specific for the sergeants?

**GARRETT:** We put all the people who are on the sergeants' promotional list through a supervisors' school. Then we have a series of checkoffs and checkbooks that they go through, and of course they ride with another sergeant, an experienced sergeant for a while. We also have some on-the-job training that they go through. So we have what I consider a very good program, but it's not because of me; it's just because of the culture of this Police Department that's been developed over the years. We all put a premium on making sure that our first-line supervisors have the best training and know what they're doing.

## Growing pains

**LEN:** Phoenix has been growing by leaps and bounds, in terms of its population, its economy, and other respects. What impact has this growth had on the department?

**GARRETT:** Because of our size, and because, I think, the leaders in the community have realized that the boom-and-bust economic cycles we used to experience are not good, we have probably one of the most diverse economic makeups of any major city in the United States. So one industry's ups and downs do not really have that tremendous rippling effect like it used to have on the city of Phoenix. So we're a rather stable community as far as our diversity of occupations and industries, but what we have been facing is the tremendous growth. In 1990, I think our census came in just a hair under 1 million. We did a mid-decade census in 1995, and our population for just the City of Phoenix was 1,140,000; we're now probably approaching 1,200,000 just in Phoenix, and we're not growing as fast as some of the cities on our periphery. We have about 2½ million people who live in the greater Phoenix area now.

**LEN:** Do you have enough resources to go around? Are fiscal and personnel resources growing at the same rate as the population?

**GARRETT:** Well, it wasn't for a while. Now our economy's booming, and the city does have a lot of revenue streaming into its treasury, although everybody knows that when the economy gets to booming it takes about a year and a half before the increases in taxes that are raised from that booming economy actually make their way into spendable resources for, say, the Police Department. But we have been the recipients of some generous grants from the Justice Department's COPS office. We've probably hired 325 officers through various COPS grants, and one of the reasons we can do that is because we do have the money to match the grant.

The other thing is, back in 1993 we went to the voters — "we" being a cooperative effort between our police association, our fire association, the police and fire departments and a community group made up mainly of people from our neighborhood association — to ask for an increase in our sales tax to hire 200 more police officers and 70 firefighters. Of course, in 1993 the economy wasn't looking too good here in Phoenix; we were just coming out of a mild recession, you could say. Still, the voters approved it by almost 4-to-1, so between those 200 officers, and the roughly 325 that we got through various grants, we have increased our department by roughly 525 people. That's almost a 25-percent increase.

## Raw materials

**LEN:** Given what you've described in the way of community

policing, Phoenix-style, and the officers you're getting from the COPS program, have you witnessed over time a change in what the department looks for in a recruit? Was it one thing, say, 20 years ago and something else today?

**GARRETT:** I don't think we've really changed that much in what we're looking for in our recruits. I think what really changed is what we do with a recruit after we get him or her on board, in terms of the way we're training them and the way we're trying to get them to work more in an open type of police department. I think that's key. I go to a lot of police training things, and I hear a lot of other police officers and police chiefs talk about how the caliber of recruits has really gone downhill. That's a bunch of bunk. Our standards for hiring people have not changed over the years. I can't speak to the people that apply, but the people that come in our front door are probably more qualified than the troops that came on when I was starting out. I mean, most of them have college degrees, or at least two years of college

**LEN:** Is that required?

**GARRETT:** We don't require it for entrance, but sergeants and above have to have bachelor's degrees. Consequently, I think it's the kind of impression you leave with those young people when they enter the door, and then the follow-up to that during their training period, their formative years with the department, that is really the key. I don't really think the quality of our recruit has dropped a bit. If anything, I'd have to say it's a little higher.

**LEN:** How does the Phoenix P.D. handle these higher-caliber recruits once they're in the door?

**GARRETT:** There's nothing that takes the place of good and proper training. And in that training, you have to inculcate in those new officers the organizational culture which sets up the parameters of acceptable behavior in this organization, and if you step beyond those bounds, something is going to happen to you that is not going to be very nice.

**LEN:** How long is the training in Phoenix?

**GARRETT:** Our basic recruit school lasts for 16 weeks. That's where officers come from throughout the state, including our

least 16 hours of required training for the Department. So they get probably about 40 hours of in-service training during the year. I think that's critically important.

## The hidden population

**LEN:** Given Phoenix's geographic location, you must have to deal with large numbers of illegal immigrants — which no doubt adds to the already burgeoning population numbers you spoke of. In this vein, police chiefs we've spoken with have described differing attitudes toward the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Some take the posture, for example, that they won't turn over information to INS about illegal aliens, particularly when the illegal aliens are victims of a crime. On the other hand, some chiefs insist that INS doesn't do enough to address certain kinds of criminality involving illegals. How would you characterize the relationship your agency has with INS?

**GARRETT:** I consider it a good relationship. Of course, I don't know what to compare it with beyond the other major city chiefs that I've talked to about this issue. One of our problems in dealing with INS is that they're woefully underfunded. The Border Patrol here in Arizona has had some increases in manpower, and is in the process of even more now. But INS, I was talking to one of their assistant directors the other day here at Phoenix, and I think they've had an increase of one person in their staff here — in a city, or a county, in which the population has increased by 25 percent in five years. So part of their problem is that they just don't have the staff. As far as our working relationship with them, I think it's pretty good. We have policies for dealing with illegal immigrants that were pretty much were written by our legal advisers and attorneys, who tell us what we can and can't do in this area. We're probably like any other community: We have citizens that are jumping up and down wanting us to do more as far as enforcing the law, and we have other groups that are sympathetic to the illegal aliens that don't think we ought to be involved in this at all. So we pretty much stick to what the law allows us to do, although it is a problem. A good portion of our violent crimes are committed by illegal aliens on illegal aliens.

**LEN:** Do you have dealings with the Mexican authorities?

**GARRETT:** We have a good relationship with the Mexican

## *"I don't think we've really changed that much in what we're looking for in our recruits. I think what really changed is what we do with a recruit after we get him or her on board."*

officers. Then we have a two-week training session after that that's just for our people, and then we have 12 weeks that's a combination of both classroom and on-the-job training — and that is probably as important as the basic training they receive. They have to be paired up with field training officers who have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the purpose of training from the day the new people hit the door to the time we turn them loose on the public, so that there's a continuation of the flow of that training, not so much in the area of education, because they can get that — they're bright people — but more in the area of the culture and the importance of being good, honest police officers. You hear people talk about it: a recruit graduates from the academy, and he rides with a field training officer or a senior officer, the first thing the senior officer says is, "Forget all that stuff." We have gone to great lengths to try to eliminate that in our organization. Our field training officers receive additional compensation. They're hand-picked and they continue that flow of training right on through while they're on the job.

**LEN:** Practical training can change in response to new situations, new techniques, new laws or what have you. Do the field officers who are in charge of the recruits ever have to go back and get retrained?

**GARRETT:** Oh, yes. It's mandatory. They get 16 hours of in-classroom training every year. And then, given the way we're structured, on Fridays and Saturdays we have what we call extra squad days — it's because of the way it overlaps on the days off. On the extra squad days, there are probably another 24 to 32 hours of training that go on throughout the year, on such things as the proper use of less-than-lethal force, updates in the law, the laws of arrest, things like that. That's done at the precinct station. But each one of them is required to go back to the academy for at

consul here in Phoenix. The Mexican consulate's role is more to look out for the interests of the Mexican nationals that are in this country — and the vast, vast majority of those that are here, even if they're here illegally, they're not doing anything illegal other than being here. Most of them are just looking for a better way of life. But the problem, I guess you could say, is like the old 10-Percent Rule — 10 percent of them are no-good rascals, and they prey on the other 90 percent, knowing that they're going to be reluctant to go to the police to report the crime because they're afraid of authorities that will somehow end up taking them back from whence they came. It's a Catch-22 for those folks.

## Drugs, gangs & death

**LEN:** Another issue that is particularly acute for law enforcement agencies in the Southwest is drugs. For instance, some recent reports indicate that at least half of the homicides in some parts of the Southwest can be attributed to the increasingly influential Mexican drug cartels. Is Phoenix experiencing this?

**GARRETT:** Yes. You know, historically, this is probably true in every police agency in the country. Historically, one of the leading causes of homicides and serious assaults has been domestic violence. But in Phoenix in the last five or six years, it has been surpassed by both gang activity — gang violence — and drug violence. Many times the two are linked closely together, and you can't tell which one is driving the crime, the drugs or the gangs. But it is a major problem. We track our homicides — we just got a report done on it the other day — and our domestic-violence homicides are actually down slightly the last few years. Our robbery-type homicides, where somebody goes in to rob a convenience store and ends up shooting somebody, are actually down

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# Interview: Phoenix Chief Dennis Garrett

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slightly. But our gang-related homicides and our drug-related homicides are up significantly over the last four or five years. We're trying to get a handle on that, doing everything we can: We have gang squads, and of course our drug enforcement officers have a good working relationship and are working very closely with the DEA and the FBI. We have probably a model task force going out here. We're trying to get a handle on this, but it's a tough issue because of our close proximity to the border.

**LEN:** Speaking of the gang problem, Phoenix, of course, is where the Gang Resistance Education and Training program — GREAT — was started, and you're also involved with the multiagency statewide effort called GITEM — the Gang Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission. Are these efforts paying off?

**GARRETT:** We believe they are. Most of our efforts in the last five years have been targeted toward summer activity, where we're trying to get to the youth that are involved in the gang activity. When we have our task forces in place during the summer time, we've actually noticed a reduction every year since 1990 in the number of gang-related serious crimes. We know there are still a lot of them out there committing crimes, but as far as being able to identify who is a gangster and what he or she is up to, what crimes they're involved in, we've actually seen a decrease since about 1990, since we've been keeping the figures.

**LEN:** Like many cities around the country, Phoenix seems to be experiencing a drop in murder rates, and you mentioned earlier that domestic-violence homicides and robbery-related homicides were dipping a bit. A lot of departments, often with the Federal Government's help, are getting full swing into anti-domestic violence programs, and I'm wondering if that has happened in Phoenix.

**GARRETT:** It's happening here. In fact, we were one of the first departments that I know of that had a domestic violence squad, so we have been on top of that one. In fact, we have a group of advocates for domestic-violence victims who advise our domestic violence unit on a regular basis. We go around and put on training, we assist them in putting on training and they assist us in putting on training and trying to educate officers who have an interest in going into domestic-violence casework as kind of a specialty.

**LEN:** Do you have a mandatory arrest policy?

**GARRETT:** In fact we've had that since 1984, 1983, somewhere back in there. Right after the Minneapolis study came out on the benefits of a mandatory arrest policy, we implemented one here.

## Secrets of their success

**LEN:** When we talk to police chiefs around the country, they come up with a whole host of reasons why crime is down or homicide is down in their jurisdictions. What has your recipe included in this regard?

**GARRETT:** Well, I could give you a whole long line of them, but then when you call me up next year and ask me why it went up, I'm going to say that I really don't know. We have a theory out here that crime seems to go in six-year cycles or three-year cycles. It goes up for three years, and then it seems to go down for three years. But on a trend line of over 20 years — of course it's probably driven by our tremendous growth — it is going up as far as the sheer numbers. But the ratio, the rate of crime, it really hasn't varied that much. It is up slightly, and I think that has to do with the density of your population. I think the more dense the city is, the more crime you're going to get.

But I would name a couple of things that work for us, like we have a lot more police officers out on the street. But probably the biggest thing working for us is that never in the history of this department have we had so many folks in our community that are stepping to the plate and saying, "What can I do to help you?" We've got citizen volunteers, we've got neighborhood associations, we've got block watch associations, and they are now getting organized to the point where they are working very closely with their neighborhood officers. You can hardly move in some of these neighborhoods without these folks knowing about it, and immediately they don't call 911, they don't call the Police Department downtown or Communication. They call their local police officer out there on the beat, and he or she brings in the resources in a timely manner to do something about that problem, which then reinforces those citizens to even get that much more involved because they say, hey, this does work!

**LEN:** So it goes back to what we started with, with community policing. Getting back again to the issue of drugs, however, last year the Justice Department reported an increase in the use of

methamphetamine in the Southwest. Is that having any special impact on the department?

**GARRETT:** It is. We could see this resurgence of the interest in meth coming two or three years ago, and between the DEA here and the FBI, the state Department of Public Safety and the major local law enforcement agencies, we were telling everybody, "Hey this stuff is coming, you better get ready for it." And it's here. It is our No. 1 drug problem. It has surpassed crack cocaine here.

**LEN:** Dealing with methamphetamine can be a particularly difficult job out, given the kind of drug that it is. Do you have special units that are charged with handling it? After all, the labs where this stuff is made can be pretty dangerous places, with all kinds of hazardous chemicals on hand. The average officer going in to bust such a place would run a lot of risks there.

**GARRETT:** That's true, and that's a major concern because the average cost to clean up one of these meth houses runs into a significant amount of dollars, and to decide who's going to be responsible for funding that is an issue that we're debating out here right now. But I can tell those folks on the East Coast who are somewhat pleased that they don't have a meth problem yet, just wait; it's coming. It's just a matter of time before it gets there. With some of the new ways of making meth, it's much easier, and the ma and pa shops are now cooking this stuff up. So

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***"I can tell those folks on the East Coast who are somewhat pleased that they don't have a meth problem yet, just wait; it's coming. It's just a matter of time before it gets there."***

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as far as I'm concerned, it's just a matter of a short period of time before the East Coast will have the same problem we're having — if they're not having it already.

**LEN:** On Election Day last fall, Arizona was one of two states that legalized the medical use of marijuana — and in your state's case, even some other drugs, including LSD. How do you feel about that legislation?

**GARRETT:** I publicly was opposed to it. A group of us law enforcement officials had several press conferences, talking about how we thought this was a kind of a sham in the way it was promoted by its supporters. They spent over a million dollars to promote this proposition, and in my opinion many of the folks that voted for it thought they were voting for a proposition that was actually going to make dealing in drugs tougher, when in fact it was just the opposite. Our legislature is now dealing with the nuances of the law. We in law enforcement are trying to do everything we can to make sure that there's still some teeth in this effort. Of course, on the Federal level they're standing pretty stiff on it; they're not going to budge on it.

**LEN:** Does it have any impact on street interdiction efforts?

**GARRETT:** It's so new that we haven't had figures that I could point to. It's just that the philosophical thought behind it is kind of telling young people, "Hey, drugs aren't that bad after all."

## You scratch my back. . .

**LEN:** Let's explore interagency cooperation for a moment, starting with an area that Law Enforcement News examined in depth recently: policing on Indian reservations, of which there are quite a few in Arizona. Giving all the complexities of policing Indian lands, not least of which is a growing problem with gangs and youth crime, what kind of relationship do you have with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the local tribal police, as well as other law enforcement agencies that might be involved?

**GARRETT:** We have a good working relationship with them. We do a lot of joint training with them. Of course, because of the size of our department, we have the luxury of having a lot of specialty units, people who are specially trained, and we like to share that with anybody and everybody, and especially so with the Native American tribes, to try and help them overcome this problem — and it is a tremendous problem. We have community focus groups here — advisory groups — from the Hispanic community, the African-American community, the gay and lesbian community, the Native American community, the Jewish community and others. These groups meet on a regular basis, and advise both me and the executive staff of the Police Department. We use them as a sounding board for some of the policies and

procedures that we're thinking about modifying. With the Native American task force, the first time we met I think we had three or four people there. But after a year of meeting, it got up to where there was a roomful. Now they've expanded beyond advising the Phoenix Police Department, and have turned into a statewide organization advising other police agencies and governmental units. And of course, their main focus, the thing that brought them all together, was the gang problem on Native American reservations. So we're kind of tickled that we had a role in getting that started.

**LEN:** When it comes to working with other agencies, many police departments have tended to be turf-oriented. Given the extent of the Phoenix P.D.'s involvement with other agencies, how do you avoid the turf problem?

**GARRETT:** Part of the credit goes to our City Manager and our City Council. I need to plug them because they really do want us to get involved, not just with what's going on in Phoenix, but what's going on in the greater Phoenix area, and for that matter, what's going on in the state. For the last eight or nine years, we have really been actively pursuing our involvement in any type of committee or work or anything else that has to do with the betterment of law enforcement here, because we are down here in the southwestern United States, with a community of 2.5 million people — you can't tell where Phoenix ends and where

Scottsdale starts, really — so it really does pay, in my opinion. It pays down the road if you can put aside those minor, petty differences and get on with what I call the big picture, to try to make the whole community a better place to live. That's worked for us. We have a good group of police chiefs and Federal agency heads working here in the greater Phoenix area, and I think we all work very well together. It makes moving into the different areas when we're having a problem that much easier; you just pick up the phone and say, "Hey, can we put together a task force; let's try this." And then we're off and running and not having to worry about all the little personality nuances and complaints of "Hey, I'm not getting my share of this," as so on. We've been kind of free of that, and I hope it will always stay that way.

**LEN:** Speaking of personalities, one of your neighbors, Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio, has carved out a national reputation for himself as a blustery, no-nonsense, media-savvy kind of law enforcement executive. Do you enjoy a good working relationship with him?

**GARRETT:** We have a good working relationship with Sheriff Arpaio. The Sheriff's Department is an organization in which — well, to give you an example, all the police agencies in the state, especially in the Greater Phoenix area, all use the same police academy. It's the Phoenix Police Academy, but we have a contract with the state POST board to use our facility to train all the officers in the state. So we have kind of a cooperative beginning. I guess you could say. We all start at the same academy. Back in '63 when I came on, we didn't have a state academy; Phoenix basically had the only academy in the state, and we opened it up to all the other agencies around here. So many of the command officers in these other agencies went to the Police Academy with us, and even though we work for different agencies, we have that kind of a bond. And it really does pay off. The same thing holds true with the Sheriff's Department. Most of those sheriff's deputies went to the same academy with our police officers and their command officers, so it does work out in the long run.

## Force fit

**LEN:** In June 1994, your department volunteered to participate in a Federally funded study on the use of force. Many departments would never have agreed, let alone volunteered, to be assessed in such a controversial area. Why did you do it?

**GARRETT:** Well, again, I think it's because our people are always looking for ways to better the profession. This opportunity came our way, and we talked about it, and we thought, "Hey, nobody's doing anything in this area, and we're no different from any other police department." If something goes sideways on us, it usually centers on the officer's use of force — we shot somebody that a certain portion of the community thinks we shouldn't



**"You gotta keep reminding people that we got where we're at as an organization by basically practicing the Golden Rule: that is, treat people the way we want to be treated."**

have shot, or we ended up getting in a fight, or something like that. So we felt it's time for the profession to really take a look at some of these areas that in years past we saw as kind of the underbelly of law enforcement, where maybe we ought not look. And I think that use-of-force study needs to go even further, and I hope they do carry it further, because we need to know just how valid the information that came out of it is.

**LEN:** What exactly did you get out of the study? Yes, there were findings like suspects were handcuffed 20 percent of the time, weapons were used in 2 percent of the arrests, and a couple of surprises about factors that didn't count, such as the suspect's size or criminal record, or the level of criminal activity in a given area. But the study had to have been much more than that. Did you make any changes in policy or procedure as a result?

**GARRETT:** Well, subtly, yes. We're constantly revising our use-of-force policy around here. In fact, we've got another revision going on right now, although mainly in the area of training, more so than in policy.

One of the things that that study did indicate — to me, anyway — was the fact that how a person who's being approached by a police officer perceives that officer is a good indication as to what type of resistance they're going to put up. And, of course, the resistance they put up helps determine how much force the officer uses in trying to overcome that resistance. So the bottom line here is, is there something we can do in the area of training that would better prepare our officers not to have to take an aggressive posture to start with? Obviously there are times you can't do that, but a lot of times you can. Things like verbal judo, a term that was pretty popular a few years ago — it's programs like that, where you instruct the officer, yes, you can get the job done this way, but probably you're going to get dirty and maybe get beat up once in a while, or you can do it this way. It's not a guarantee, but chances are you can get the person to cooperate with you, and everybody's a winner. So it's the subtle things that came out of that study that we're trying to implement through revised training.

**LEN:** The research interests of the Justice Department and local police chiefs don't always coincide. If you could get anything you wanted in the way of a research agenda, what do you think would be the most beneficial to practitioners these days?

**GARRETT:** Well, maybe because it's kind of a hot button out here right now, but I would really like somebody to come up with an instrument or a tool that an officer could use that could immediately take the threat out of suspect without fatally injuring him — in other words, something other than a gun — a less-than-lethal weapon that actually does work and works in a timely manner when and where the officers use it. We're just now equipping all of our patrol cars with beanbag shotguns. We think that that's probably the best tool on the market right now. We use it on people who are attacking our officers with knives or with clubs, for example. We had a situation just the other night of a guy who was getting ready to commit suicide. We shot him with the beanbag — bruised him up real good, but he's alive. Two days later he wrote us a nice letter saying he was under the influence of drugs and alcohol and didn't know what he was doing — and he actually thanked us for what we did. He would have killed himself.

So I'd like to see more research done in that area. I mean, we've got all kinds of stuff out there, but most of it is either too complicated or is just not practical.

## Conduct unbecoming

**LEN:** Every department at one time or another will have an incident in which an officer has violated the law or department rules. Do you feel you have less of a problem with that than other departments?

**GARRETT:** Maybe we have a little bit less of a problem. I think we have the same amount of problems as everybody else, but again, getting back to that cultural thing, I think it surfaces quicker in our organization, and we can get a handle on it. Every agency is going to have its problems. I mean, we're an agency, counting our civilian workforce, of over 3,300 people working 24 hours a day; you're going to have that. The key is to get on top of it and make sure you clean it out before it takes a foothold in your organization. One of the things that has saved us over the years is that we have gone out, looked for that stuff and gotten rid of the cancer before it was allowed to spread and becomes almost institutionalized in the organization.

**LEN:** One area of concern that has emerged in recent months regarding officer misconduct has to do with those whose back-

grounds may include a misdemeanor conviction for domestic violence, who are now barred by Federal law from possessing a gun. Various departments are devising different ways of complying with the law, which could spell the end to some police careers. What has been your department's experience thus far?

**GARRETT:** We've gone through our department, and we found, I think, one officer who had a misdemeanor charge about 10 or 12 years ago. There's a process you can go through to have that corrected, and he has since had that corrected. To my knowledge, we've had no more of those. I've talked to the chief in Denver; he was very concerned about it, as were some of the others. But it doesn't seem to affect our department. There is some legislation pending, as I'm sure you've heard, to maybe do away with the *ex post facto* part of that and just make it from here forward, which would make it a little easier for some of these departments to comply with. But so far it hasn't had an affect on our department. I don't know if we're lucky or what.

## Source of pride

**LEN:** Every police executive must have a "wish list" of some sort for the department. If you were to be given a blank check, no strings attached, to use in any way you saw fit for the department, how would you apply the funds?

**GARRETT:** Of course, I could go over a list of needs that we have here, but I think continuing with this idea of opening up the Department, and getting the community to buy into it has such tremendous possibilities. I could say, "Hey, we need a new radio system — you know, the 800 megahertz — it's going to cost us \$70 million for our city, but it would last us maybe 5 to 10 years and then that would be over with." But I think continuing to come up with the resources and the wherewithal to bring the community in, to really have them feel as though this police department is their police department, here to serve *all* the communities and *all* the folks who make up this city, I think that would probably put us further ahead than any monetary thing we could spend money on.

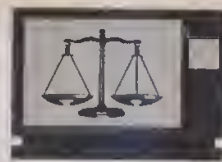
I'm blowing my own horn a little bit, but we're very proud of

our Police Department. We have some quality people; in fact a lot of our command officers have gone on to become chiefs in other cities, like Dallas and Richmond and a lot of medium-sized cities in the Midwest and on the West Coast. So we're proud of it, and I think it goes back to the culture that this organization has developed over the years. It's nothing that I could take credit for, or probably the previous chief, or even the chief before that. I think it's a culture that's allowed us to develop some parameters of acceptable behavior for our people, and they do live with it. We have one of the best working relationships with our union, our police association, of any major police department in the United States. That's something I'm very proud of. We meet with them every month. We have labor-management meetings to discuss issues. We invite them to participate in any changes we make in our policies and procedures. They're working with us now in a partnership on a strategic plan that we're putting together, which will be heavily involved in the expansion of community-based policing. I find it's just a pleasure to work with these folks, and if you can work with them long enough to get what I consider over the hump in opening up the department, it's kind of downhill after that. I mean it's a nice ride. You gotta keep reminding people that we got where we're at as an organization by basically practicing the Golden Rule; that is, treat people the way we want to be treated.

I don't mind telling you, I'm very proud of this Police Department. I would stack it up against any major police agency in the United States. It's people, the caliber of our people. We have a good organization. It's just a pleasure for me to be the Police Chief. We're not about to say that we're not going to make mistakes, and every once in a while one of us is not going to do something stupid. But we have ways of dealing with those individuals, and I think that's critically important that police agencies deal with their problems and get them out in the open. I think you're a much better organization down the road for it.

**LEN:** One would suppose, then, that you like being chief.

**GARRETT:** I do. There are parts of this job that, in my opinion, are just tremendous. There are other parts of this job that are not worth a hoot, but that goes with any job, I guess.



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# More PD's see pursuits as risky business

Continued from Page 1  
was packed with 19 illegal immigrants from Mexico.

Police planners and policy-makers are indeed taking into account the risks associated with pursuits as they continually revise pursuit guidelines, according to a recent study by the National Institute of Justice, which found that about 87 percent of law enforcement agencies that have made changes in the past two years had made pursuit policies more restrictive.

The finding "demonstrates a trend that we all thought had been going on, and confirms that law enforcement is paying more attention to pursuits, at

least from the administrative end," said Geoffrey Alpert, a professor of criminal justice from the University of South Carolina, who wrote the comprehensive study.

The research included data from a national survey of law enforcement agencies; case studies of over 1,200 pursuits by police in Metro-Dade, Fla., Omaha, Neb., and Aiken County, S.C.; surveys of nearly 800 officers and nearly 200 supervisors of those jurisdictions and in Mesa, Ariz.; pre- and post-training surveys of police recruits in Miami and South Carolina; interviews with jailed suspects who had been chased by police in Omaha, Miami and Columbia, S.C., and public-opinion surveys in

Omaha and Aiken County.

The case studies provided by the three agencies show how changes in policy can strongly affect officers' decisions to chase suspects. When Metro-Dade adopted a "violent felony only" pursuit policy in 1992, the number of pursuits dropped by 82 percent, from 279 to 51. In 1994, the year after Omaha police officials took the opposite approach to Metro-Dade, allowing pursuits in previously forbidden situations, police chases leaped by 600 percent, from 17 to 112.

"That clearly shows the importance of policy," Alpert told Law Enforcement News recently. "The percentage of injuries and accidents didn't really

change, but the numbers did. A department can reduce injuries and accidents very clearly by changing policy."

The national study also suggested that many more law enforcement agencies need to re-examine their pursuit protocols. While 91 percent of the 436 agencies in the national survey indicated they had written pursuit policies, most of them were implemented in the 1970s. Only 48 percent reported modifying policies in the past two years.

"I think that police departments, whose mission is to protect lives and protect public safety, need to understand that based on their own records, we know that four out of 10 will end up in accidents," said Alpert. "We'd better be willing to say that the results are worth the risk, that the benefits of making arrests in some of these offenses, most of which are traffic [violations], are worth that number of accidents, injuries and deaths."

The study also showed that training is an important factor in shaping young officers' attitudes about pursuits. Prior to training, nearly three-quarters of police recruits in the South Carolina Highway Patrol, and the St. Petersburg and Metro-Dade, Fla., police departments said they were willing to pursue a stolen vehicle under low-risk conditions. After training, about 10 percent to 20 percent fewer recruits indicated they would do so.

Noting "a lack of initial and continuing training" on the risks posed by pursuits, the study said that a "critical component of police training should be an analysis of specific risk factors as well as the benefits of pursuit driving," or what Alpert termed "up-front risk

management."

"Right now we're asking officers to do the impossible," he said. "We're giving them an overflow of information, asking them to make all of these computations in split-second situations similar to those they face in shooting incidents."

"It's pretty clear when you can shoot a gun and when you can't. It ought to be the same with pursuits. We shouldn't put officers through all of that 'mental magic' when it's unnecessary."

Officers and supervisors who were surveyed indicated that the need to immediately apprehend a dangerous suspect is the most important factor in deciding whether they would engage or permit a pursuit. Traffic conditions and weather were the most important risk factors they considered when considering a chase, the study noted.

The survey of Aiken County residents indicated support for police efforts to apprehend criminal suspects, with the public agreeing that "the seriousness of the offense increases the need to pursue suspects, but the level of risk to the public decreases that need," according to the study.

An effective pursuit policy, the study concluded, "might focus first on the type of offense and second on risks and [traffic] congestion. A balance of these variables indicates that an appropriate policy would limit chases to violent felons."

"We need to give the officer more training and direction through policy," Alpert emphasized. "Tell them up front when he can chase and when he can't, so he doesn't have to make a split-second decision."

## The unblinking traffic enforcer

Cities across the nation are increasingly resorting to cameras as a means of reducing a significant rise in the number of fatal collisions at intersections by drivers running red lights.

Between 1991 and 1995, such accidents grew by 18 percent—from 2,425 in 1991 to 2,866 in 1995. Dozens of cities are using or planning to use the sensitive, \$50,000 cameras to take incriminating photos of vehicles running red lights. Drivers are issued warnings, and in some cases, fined.

Typically, the camera is mounted on a 15-foot pole near an intersection. It is wired to the traffic signal and its sensors are buried in the intersection. If a car passes the sensors after the light has turned red, the camera is triggered. The resulting photo documents the car,

its license plate, and the date and time of the violation. Sophisticated instruments can measure the precise second a car crosses the intersection.

In Australia, where such cameras have been used since 1981, red-light crashes have been reduced by 32 percent.

While motorists rights' groups have protested that it is traffic signals that need to be improved so that traffic flow is not congested, an experiment conducted by insurance industry researchers in Arlington, Va., found that scofflaws on the light an average of 126 times a day — nearly once every 12 minutes.

These scofflaws are described by safety experts as being impatient and aggressive drivers, primarily male, and

under 35. Many have previous moving violations and bad driving records. They also do not huckle up as often as other drivers who obey signals.

The Federal Highway Administration is trying to raise public awareness in 32 cities by awarding grants of \$15,000 to \$40,000 for safety programs, including cameras.

In Howard County, Md., red-light violations were cut by 27 percent during a one-year period. The cameras were taking so many photographs that the county's \$2,000 film budget was used up five months early.

At least 3,200 vehicle owners in San Francisco have been issued \$104 fines since October. The city plans to extend its camera sites from four to 20 by year's end.

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# Memphis study targets domestic violence

The research included an unlikely pair of principals — an anthropologist who accompanied a Memphis, Tenn., police officer on his beat to learn about the root causes of domestic violence. Their collaboration, it turned out, produced an end result that might have been just as unforeseeable — a paper published in the prestigious *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

For three months in 1995, Prof. Charles Williams of the University of Memphis followed Officer Terry Thompson as he answered calls for ser-

vice stemming from "domestics" — violent, family disturbances that pose one of the most serious biggest threats to an officer's safety. Their work led in part to the establishment last year of the Memphis Domestic Violence Court, which approaches the problem from not only a legal standpoint, but from a sociological one as well.

In May, the team received perhaps the highest professional accolade they could imagine when JAMA published the results of their work, which was based on research designs developed by

famed anthropologist Margaret Mead as she studied the Samoan culture in the South Pacific in the early part of this century.

The anthropological approach sought to pinpoint the roots of domestic violence to help better solve the problems. "You can say I took anthropology out of the pages of the National Geographic and put it on the block next to where you live," Williams said during a recent interview with the New York newspaper *Newsday*.

The research team, which also included Dr. Daniel Brookoff of the city's Methodist Hospital and police Insp. Charles Cook, questioned 136 people involved in 62 incidents of domestic violence in the city's North Precinct, which Cook commands. The 74 victims and 64 assailants represented a cross-section of economic, social and ethnic backgrounds. All of those who answered the confidential survey volunteered to do so after team members told them about the project.

Among the findings:

❖ Children directly witnessed 85 percent of the assaults studied by the team.

❖ While nearly all of the victims they interviewed had called police for help in previous violent incidents, only 22 percent reported ever seeking medical assistance, counseling or shelter from their abusers.

❖ Weapons were a factor in 68 percent of the incidents studied, 15 percent of which involved serious injuries.

❖ Eighty-nine percent of the assault

victims reported previous assaults, with 35 percent saying the attacks occurred on a daily basis.

❖ Alcohol or drugs were used by 92 percent of the assailants on the day of the assault.

The team also found that for every wife who was being beaten, there were two or three children involved, said Brookoff. He noted that the team witnessed firsthand the impact of family violence on children, who experts say will grow to have a greater likelihood of becoming batterers themselves.

"Charley [Williams] was talking to one woman when he noticed her 7-year-old boy beating his 3- or 4-year-old sister. He said, 'Hey, look what your boy is doing,' and she just shrugged it off and said, 'Oh, he always does that when I get hit.'"

Another time, Williams said he saw a boy strangling the family cat as officers hand-cuffed his father.

The effort began about four years ago, when Cook, Brookoff and Williams first teamed up for a project on drugs-and-driving project. They met informally to gab about their work after that, exchanging ideas on how they could better help victims they came in contact with. "We were just sitting around, chewing the fat, when this came up," said Williams.

At the time, Brookoff complained that doctors were baffled because many victims wouldn't talk about the violence at home that forced them to seek medical assistance. "And some doctors treat these women with contempt," he said.

"We do know that people mimic things they see, and so I thought we ought to see exactly what they were imitating and how it works," added Williams.

"And we decided to find out why the victims don't come to us for help," Brookoff recalled.

Cook got a police van for the research team to use, and assigned Thompson to the project. Brookoff was able to convince the Methodist Foundation, which operates his hospital, to provide funding.

"At first, Thompson felt he was our baby sitter and had to look after us when we answered radio calls, but pretty soon he really got into it," Brookoff said.

Thompson, Williams added, "even elbowed me out of questioning the victims — an experienced cop can teach an anthropologist how to ask questions... The cop actually became the anthropologist."

Thompson went so far as to devise his own 14-question survey to determine whether victims might be suffering from Stockholm syndrome, a condition in which a victim begins to sympathize with the victimizer. Some believe battered women exhibit the syndrome when they refuse to press charges against their assailants.

"What surprised us was that many of the victims who called 911 would say it was a mistake when we arrived," said Brookoff. "But once we started talking to them in their own homes, they would open up — something that just did not happen at the hospital."

## Study amplifies crime's link to child abuse & neglect

Sociologists and child-care workers have long believed that child abuse increases children's risk of getting involved in crime when they get older. Now, a recent study by the Child Welfare League gives new credence to that assumption, but says the risks begin at a far earlier age than many have believed.

A study released last month by the Washington, D.C.-based children's advocacy group found that abused or neglected children are 67 times more likely to be arrested between the ages of 9 and 12 than those who aren't.

The study examined 75,000 children in Sacramento County, Calif., between the ages of 9 and 12 and found that 1,026 had been targeted by child welfare workers as victims of abuse or neglect.

Later, when researchers compared a list of abused and neglected youths to a list of youths who had been arrested, they found that half of the names in the arrest roster had appeared on the abuse-and-neglect list they had compiled.

The study also found a strong correlation between having an incarcerated parent and the likelihood that a child will later be arrested for a crime. This finding has serious implications for the future, researchers said, considering that 1.5 million people — who have an estimated 1.6 million children — are currently imprisoned in the United States.

"This is a situation where a child's role model is a victimizer," said Michael Petit, deputy director of the Child Welfare League, who urged the Federal Government to use the data as a foundation for a national study. "When you've got a kid victimized by, say, his father, and the father has victimized others and is now doing time, you've got a volatile and predictive situation."

The findings surprised league officials, who said they expected the link between child abuse and crime to be substantiated, but didn't expect criminality to emerge at such young ages or in such high proportions. The group suggested that more funding be given to early-childhood programs that target troubled children to prevent a social disaster in coming years, when demographers predict the number of U.S. teen-agers to jump exponentially.

"If we help abused and neglected youngsters whose lives contain certain risk predictors — an incarcerated parent, serious mental-health problems, substance abuse in the home, early trouble in school and inadequate housing — we can save children," said Petit.

Police chiefs, many of whom have long called for Federal "investment" in programs to steer at-risk youths away from crime, appeared with Petit at a Capitol Hill press conference late last month when the findings were announced. Several took the opportunity to renew that call.

"If Congress is serious about fighting crime, it won't pretend just building more jails going to solve the problem," said Buffalo, N.Y., Police Commissioner Gil Kerlikowske, who is president of the Police Executive Research Forum. "Those of us on the front lines know we'll win the war on crime when Congress boosts investment in early childhood programs and Head Start, health care for kids, after-school and mentoring and recreational programs."

Added San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders: "This study adds to the proof that wait-for-the-crime approaches ignore our most powerful anti-crime weapons."

The chiefs' comments mirrored responses from 548 of their colleagues in a survey released last fall by a new group called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a coalition of crime victims, some of the nation's leading police chiefs, prosecutors and other law enforcement officials. The survey found that 92 percent of the chiefs polled agreed with the statement that the United States could sharply reduce crime and help young people get a good start by "fully funding Head Start for infants and toddlers, preventing child abuse, providing parenting training for high-risk families, improving schools and providing after-school programs and mentoring."

Nearly 90 percent of the chiefs agreed with the statement that "if America failed to pay for greater investments in programs to help youth and children now, we will all pay more later in crime, welfare and other costs," the survey found [LEN, Sept. 30, 1996.]

## As heroin use worsens, new anti-addiction options emerge

### Supply & purity increase, as do middle-class usage & injecting

With an increase in the use and injection of heroin across the country, the emergence of several new anti-addiction treatments, including one that could foreseeably also help cocaine addicts, could not be better timed.

A report by the American Psychiatric Association in May and a twice-yearly survey called Pulse Check, released in June, characterized the nation's heroin addiction problem as rising. Former snorters of the drug in Chicago, New York and others cities, according to Pulse Check, are now shooting up a more efficient high.

As the U.S. heroin supply increases, along with improved purity and lower prices, the drug is becoming far more appealing to middle-class users, said participants at the American Psychiatric Association meeting in San Diego. A rising number of affluent, well-educated addicts are entering treatment programs to kick a drug once confined to the lower class, they said.

"Therapists from all over the country are noticing it," Laurence Westreich of New York University School of Medicine told USA Today. "We've got many more executives, lawyers, just very well off people coming into treatment."

Herbert Kleber of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University said therapists are seeing a "new generation of users, and they're yuppie, suburban addicts."

Pulse Check also warned of a rise in what it called "boutique" drugs, like LSD, ecstasy and ketamine, which are

frequently consumed by young people at clubs and all-night dances called raves.

"Many treatment providers report that teens and young adults enter treatment with a number of these drugs and alcohol, rather than a single drug, as their primary problem," said the report.

The study examines drug use and sales in 11 urban areas including Boston, Denver, Newark and Miami, using information from police, ethnographers, and drug-treatment providers.

The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in 1995 estimated that there are 1.5 million regular cocaine users, 600,000 heroin addicts and about 9.8 million who smoke marijuana.

In another survey that estimates drug use, the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse shows an increase in the number of people using heroin from 41,000 in 1990 to 196,000 in 1995. The number of heroin-related emergency room visits has kept pace, with an increase from the 1993 figure of 63,200 to 76,000 in 1995.

Of the more than half-million heroin addicts in the country, Kleber told USA Today, some 115,000 are on methadone maintenance. Another drug, naltrexone, he said, is ideal for employed, middle-class users. It blocks the narcotic effect and works well for addicts who are motivated to stop.

The pharmacopoeia of anti-addiction drugs now includes two new treatments. One is an herbal elixir, called "heat of the sun" or heantos, made by a Vietnamese herbalist. The concoction

will undergo study by researchers at Johns Hopkins University's Center for Chemical Dependence to analyze it and determine how it works. If it proves safe in animals after toxicity tests, it may be tested in humans.

Heantos, a thick, brown syrup made from the barks, leaves, and stems of plants and herbs, is taken in daily half-quart doses for up to four days. After that, it is consumed in capsules in smaller doses for six months.

Some addicts reported their cravings gone, and a profound sense of relief, said William Alexander, a Washington lawyer and former Arkansas Congressman who went to Vietnam to see heantos himself.

The United Nations is investing \$400,000 to fund the testing, in the hopes that the Vietnamese have really hit on a cure for not only for opium and heroin, but for cocaine addiction.

Other tests, being conducted on the drug known as LAAM show it can reduce heroin dependency by up to 90 percent in both male and female addicts, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

During a 17-week study on some 180 heroin-dependent volunteers, researchers at the Johns Hopkins Pharmacology Research Unit found that patients who reported using heroin 29 out of 30 days decreased their use to just 2.5 days out of 30 when given the LAAM treatment in high doses. Those in the medium-dose treatment reported just 4.1 days of use; and low-dose patients, 6.3 days.



Breen:

## A reality test for community policing

By Michael D. Breen

There is a growing need among police executives to obtain genuine critical designs that will address the fit between traditional and community police service. Despite calls for an end to "smoke and mirrors" research, the profession is coming to recognize that standard traditional police strategies may modify, but will not cease. For example, although community police purists claim that the need for rapid response is an inappropriate standard of effectiveness, many of those on the ground floor of police deployment know that rapid response may not be absolutely necessary for some crimes, but will always be expected for incidents such as heart attacks, traffic accidents, lost children or industrial catastrophes.

Although one can argue that these incidents are not common, the issue for victims is not frequency. Likewise, citizens and police officials alike perceive a value in frequent patrol, standard detective followup, and the solving of crime. This is why agencies geared toward community policing are also maintaining these traditional police practices.

As a 1994 Justice Department-sponsored survey indicated, most police departments are not organizing their entire jurisdictions into community policing neighborhoods. Presumably, the idea of organizing neighborhoods to engage in problem-solving with the police has shown its greatest promise in neighborhoods with specific issues where community policing strategies have proven successful.

Manchester, Conn., was recently the site of a case study of its community policing service. Like other community policing agencies nationwide, it

provides both traditional and community-oriented police service. Community policing and non-community policing neighborhoods of similar demographic makeup were surveyed, as were traditional and community police officers. The study is engaging. It confirms much of the value of community policing while also serving as a microcosmic illustration of pressing community policing issues nationwide.

The neighborhood surveys were enlightening, although sample size precludes any claim of their being quantitatively representative. Experiences

and perceptions of safety.

Manchester police officers readily accept the legitimacy of the community policing mission. Although community police officers feel most strongly, the majority of both traditional and community officers agreed that the police mission legitimately should include combating signs of crime such as unkempt properties. Most felt that community policing tactics, as applied in Manchester, had a positive effect on the frequency of crime, including juvenile and drug-related crime. The total calls for service in Manchester's community

**"The specific knowledge, skills and abilities of [community police officers] are not formally reflected in recruiting criteria, job descriptions or personnel evaluations. Until they are, the likelihood of community policing having a long-term, post-grant-funding impact on American law enforcement is questionable."**

with the police were overwhelmingly favorable in both neighborhoods. Those who had regular dealings with the community police officers were especially complimentary.

Awareness of the community policing program was about the same in both neighborhoods, as was fear of crime, the belief that police presence deters crime, the anticipation of becoming victimized by a property or personal crime, and perceptions about loitering, burglaries, robberies, assaults, traffic and parking issues, drug usage and thefts. Considerably fewer residents of the community policing neighborhood allowed fear of crime to affect their plans to shop or visit in the neighborhood, and considerably fewer of these residents saw street crime as a problem. The nature of the answers to questions relevant to these points indicated a nexus between community policing tactics

policing neighborhoods are supportive of this belief. Between 1991 and 1996, calls for service in these areas dropped by 1 percent, while calls increased townwide by 11 percent.

Community police officers developed a strong benevolent sense of ownership within their neighborhoods. Commenting on one troubled family, an officer put it this way: "I am not sure, but I wonder if they had not moved, if they were still in our care, if that would have happened. I really think that the potential for their lives deteriorating was minimized by our making constant contact with them."

The belief that the work is important, that the worker is personally responsible for the outcome, and the need for regular feedback have been described as the three psychological states necessary to motivate and satisfy employees. Commu-

nity policing, as implemented in Manchester, has furnished this environment for the officers so assigned, with predictable results. When compared to traditional police officers, community police officers scored significantly higher in autonomy, in the feeling that their work makes a difference to those they come in contact with, and in overall job satisfaction.

When asked to compare their experiences as community police officers to their experiences as traditional police officers, nearly three-fourths asserted that as community police officers their knowledge of the physical layout of the beat had improved. They indicated unanimously that they have more responsibility, have a greater knowledge of the residents, and have greater knowledge of the resources available to them. As one explained, "It is common for us to recognize a description as someone we know that the regular patrol guys don't." Another added: "These people do not feel comfortable enough to call and have the 'government' act. They will talk to me — an officer they know."

As with the rest of the community policing agencies in the country, Manchester is to a great extent successfully managing two different functions. It has tried to obtain a good fit by having the community police officers at traditional lineups, having the traditional beat cops attend neighborhood meetings with the community police officers, and having the community policing newsletter distributed to all personnel.

Virtually no department in the country, including Manchester, has modified its basic personnel system to accommodate the relatively new skill set of the community police officer. The specific knowledge, skills and abilities of this position are not formally reflected in recruiting criteria, job descriptions or personnel evaluations. Until they are, the likelihood of community policing having a long-term, post-grant-funding impact on American law enforcement is questionable.

The issue cannot be effectively dealt with until there exists a common understanding within the profession that we are probably not evolving to a time when all neighborhoods are organized and all officers are performing as community police officers. Conversely, the best snapshot of what has happened — the aforementioned Justice Department survey of 1994 — indicates that community policing agencies have succeeded in targeted neighborhoods due to the presence of specific inherent problems.

Because traditional practices such as rapid response, random patrol, standard detective work and covert investigations have not ceased and will still be required in the future, community and traditional police officers will continue to be working side by side, applying different skills and strategies toward the same goals.

### Note to Readers:

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Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor. Please include a daytime phone number for verification of submissions.





# Resident officer programs get Fed boost

Continued from Page 1

working with youths or senior citizens in the developments where they will reside.

"Participants will not be required to patrol their developments, nor will they be required to start up or join tenant patrols. Officers will also be precluded from living in a development in the precinct to which they are assigned. The restrictions are intended to buttress the main goal of the program, which Housing Authority chairman Ruben Franco said is "to enhance the safety and security of development residents and provide role models for youths living in our developments."

Police Commissioner Howard Safr said the program "will help provide our officers and their families with more affordable housing in our city, while enhancing their ability to continue to make a positive contribution to the people they serve."

Meanwhile, some of the pioneering ROPs continue to expand and rack up successes, according to officials who oversee them. Following is an update on some agencies that were profiled in Law Enforcement News in 1993:

¶ **Alexandria, Va.** A fifth officer will be added to the program in August, according to Sgt. Robyn Nichols of the Police Department's Community-Oriented Policing Section. Unlike previous

participants, who moved into low-income housing projects besieged by drugs, the new officer will be placed in a privately owned apartment complex that has been gripped by crime. The owners of the complex have agreed to provide the unit rent-free, she added.

Under the program, the local housing authority provides apartments and pays electric bills, while the Police Department pays for telephone service and provides equipment and a squad car for the officers' full-time use.

Residents, who are polled by the Police Department about the program each fall, generally have given the program high marks. "People like having the officers around," Nichols, a 10-year veteran, told LEN recently.

¶ **Columbia, S.C.** This program provides low-interest loans to officers to purchase completely renovated homes in low- and moderate-income areas of the city. Under the Police Homeowner Loan Program, officers are encouraged to choose homes that are in need of at least \$5,000 in structural repairs. The city allows officers to purchase the homes with no money down, then allows them to borrow to make repairs. The total cost of the purchase, repairs and closing fees are rolled into a 20-year mortgage at 4-percent interest. Sixteen Columbia police officers have taken advantage of the program, accord-



The young boy's sign says it all when it comes to the Resident Officer Program of Elgin, Ill., one of the nation's pioneering efforts of its kind. Whether in anti-crime rallies, social events to build neighborhood bonds or recreational activities for youth, partnerships between police and residents are the common thread.

ing to Eric Cassell, a spokesman for the Community Development Department, which oversees the effort.

Since 1993, the program has spun off to provide low-cost loans to all city employees with assistance from the Federal National Mortgage Association. About nine officers have purchased home through this program, Cassell told LEN. Together, the city has provided about \$2 million in loans to police officers participating in the two programs, he added.

Officer Michael Hendrix, an 11-year Columbia police veteran, lives in a three-bedroom home he purchased under the first ROP program several years ago. It is located in the agency's North District, where Hendrix is assigned as a patrol officer. Hendrix, who also has full-time use of his patrol car, said the program has given him a stake in ensuring that the neighborhood remains safe. But more importantly, he said, it allows his neighbors to see that he's "part of this neighborhood."

"I like the people around here, and I like letting them know that just because I wear a badge and a gun doesn't mean I'm not human," he told LEN recently. "This community is like a big apartment complex, and I'm the security/courtesy officer."

¶ **Elgin, Ill.** The eight officers currently participating in ROPE rarely report to headquarters, noted Gruber, but work out of their homes, set their own 40-hour work week and are issued take-home patrol cars. "They work whenever they need to work; they work for the neighborhood," he told LEN.

Resident officers must meet certain requirements and undergo training developed specially for ROPE, with some of training conducted by Gruber himself. "You've got to have the right attitude, a strong desire to want to work with a small group of neighbors, be very well trained in community policing, problem-solving, have good mediation, negotiation, communications and partnering skills," he said.

Each year, ROPE officers meet with their neighbors and community leaders to set goals, which the department monitors to gauge progress in solving a particular crime or quality-of-life problem, Gruber noted.

"Neighborhoods do not decay overnight. They decay one apartment or one home at a time, and the only way to recover that is to take them back one at a time, and bring about a stabilization to where people can believe that the government is going to meet its public-safety requirements. That's not going to happen unless you are committed to resurrecting the environment and working with the people that live there," the Chief said.

The program has also resulted in a

positive sea change in Elgin residents' attitudes toward police, according to Gruber. "It's changed dramatically. On occasion, you'd go out and have to fight with people to make an arrest. Now we go out, bust a drug house or a drug dealer on the corner, and people come out and clap. They're working with us to get that done."

Funding for the program, which costs the city about \$80,000 per officer, always gets quick approval when monies are available, Gruber added, which he said attests to its effectiveness. "I don't have to ask [for funding]; the City Council and the Mayor give it to me."

[Police interested in participating in HUD's Officer Next Door program should call 800-217-6970 for details.]



Elgin Resident Officer Bill Wolf discusses neighborhood parking issues with Betty Skyles, a community activist. In Elgin, there's nothing unusual about neighbors calling resident officers to report suspicious activities or to get advice.

Photos courtesy of City of Elgin

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# Good news just gets better for NYPD

The good news about falling crime in New York City just seems to keep getting better.

NYPD officials announced June 30 that crime in the nation's largest city is continuing its unprecedented free fall, led by a precipitous drop of nearly 30 percent in homicides in the first six months of 1997, compared with the same period last year.

Officials also reported that citizen complaints against cops fell 21 percent in the first five months of this year over the same period in 1996, while corruption cases dropped 10 percent from 1995 to 1996.

Just 371 homicides were reported to authorities through June 29, a 29-percent decrease in the 529 murders reported to police during the same period last year. Declines in the other six major crime categories — rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny and car theft — combined for an overall 13-percent drop in crime.

"I think it shows that the strategies that we put in place are working," Mayor Rudolph Giuliani told The New York Times. The Mayor, who pointed to the NYPD's use of computers to help track crime trends and deploy resources, and ongoing crackdowns on drug-related

and "quality-of-life" crimes for the decline, also gave credit to Police Commissioner Howard Safir, who replaced William Bratton after a series of public disagreements between Bratton and Giuliani.

"I remember when Commissioner Safir came along, the question was whether he could step into Commissioner Bratton's shoes. Maybe that challenged [Safir] to make the shoes bigger," the Mayor said.

Earlier last month, NYPD officials reported that citizen complaints filed against police officers had dropped 21 percent in the first five months of 1997, compared with the same period a year ago.

Specifically, complaints of police brutality dropped 20 percent from 1,278 last year to 1,021 so far in 1997. Complaints of abuse of police authority fell almost 29 percent, from 1,166 last year to 829 so far this year. Charges of discourtesy fell 32 percent, while complaints about alleged uses of profanity by police dropped almost 40 percent.

The Mayor said the figures marked the largest decline in citizen complaints against cops in a decade, and may represent one of the largest decreases since

the city began compiling such statistics. Giuliani said the figures provide evidence that Safir's insistence that officers use "courtesy, professionalism and respect" in their dealings with the public is paying off.

The Mayor said the development could serve as a lesson to police officials nationwide that "you can accomplish two amazing things at the same time. You can reduce crime more than any other place in the country, and you also can reduce the number of situations where people feel things have been done improperly, incorrectly or illegally by the Police Department."

Some observers, like Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, took a more jaundiced view of the statistics. "Complaint numbers have declined, but that doesn't mean police misconduct is on the decline," Siegel told The New York Daily News. "It might mean CPR is working, but it could also mean people have lost confidence in the [Civilian Complaint Review Board] and don't go there to complain anymore."

In May, the department reported that corruption complaints against police officers dropped 10 percent in 1996 for the second year in a row, following several years of stepped-up internal operations to snare corrupt officers after several high-profile scandals in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The NYPD's Internal Affairs Bureau investigated 1,726 cases in 1996 — 197 fewer than 1995's total — with most of them involving allegations involving drugs,

theft or other criminal activity, according to an annual report prepared by IAB. Investigators substantiated 83 allegations, while 494 remain under investigation.

IAB chief Charles Campisi said there is no evidence of systemic corruption in the city's 75 police precincts, a sea change from the scandals that tore the department apart in the past decade. Most of the cops nabbed for corruption last year either acted alone or worked in pairs. "It would surprise me if there were multiple officers involved. Most of the pockets have been eliminated," he told The Daily News.

Included among the tactics used by the NYPD to home in on wrongdoers are stepped-up random drug testing and debriefings of drug suspects about police misconduct in the hope they'll provide substantiating information. IAB carried out 707 integrity tests involving 1,320 officers last year — 142 more than in 1995 — and snagged 24 officers, some of whom stole money or other property at crime scenes.

Drug tests were conducted on 16,194 officers last year, compared to 12,413 in 1995 — a 30-percent increase. Sixty-one officers tested positive for marijuana, cocaine and heroin, while in 1995, 49 officers failed drug tests.

In 1996, there were 163 officers arrested for criminal offenses including assault, drunken driving and violating orders of protection. More than 80 percent were off duty when they allegedly committed the offenses.

## Communication upgrade includes NHSP troopers' first-ever portable radios

New Hampshire State Police troopers no longer have to stay in their cars if they want to communicate with colleagues, because they recently were issued their own portable radios for the first time in the agency's history.

About 275 portable radios were distributed to troopers in June, as part of a \$7.5-million overhaul of the State Police communications system that will replace the dashboard-mounted radio units long used by the agency. The overhaul, which was eight years in the planning, will give the agency a digital communication capability and will also include the installation of mobile-data terminals in cruisers, the construction of new radio towers and the hiring of dispatchers to field calls for service.

The upgrade was needed to replace a low-band communications system that included some components dating back to the 1940s and 1950s, said Capt. Kevin O'Brien, a 24-year State Police veteran who is assistant commander of the Support Services section.

The portable radios will increase officer safety by allowing them to stay in touch either in or out of their cruis-

ers, he noted. "Our primary problem is that the distance our people cover is pretty substantial.... Our low-band system was subject to interference due to any number of things, including locations with a lot of dead spots," he said.

The 256-channel radio system will also allow troopers to communicate easily both with fellow troopers near their location and with nearby law enforcement officials from other agencies as well, O'Brien noted. Thus far, he added, no operational problems have been reported. "If there have been any problems, it's having people get used to the fact that they have one at their fingertips."

Officials hope construction of the tower will be complete by October, when the system is expected to be put through some test runs before officially going on line by year's end, O'Brien told Law Enforcement News. The final phase of the project is the installation of the MDTs. "While all that's going on, we're in the process of evaluating our paperwork with an eye toward going to a paperless environment," he added.

### Federal Law Enforcement

37 page employment guide listing 33 agent/officer careers.

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# Upcoming Events

## AUGUST

**17-18. Expanded Tactical Folding Knife Instructor Program.** Presented by CQC Service Group. Greensboro, Pa.

**17-22. 23rd Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference.** Presented by the National Organization for Victim Assistance. Houston. \$225/\$275.

**18-20. Police Traffic Laser Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

**18-20. Robbery Investigation.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$315.

**18-20. Criminal Investigative Techniques I.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Concord, Mass. \$360/\$460.

**18-20. Gang Investigation, Suppression & Prosecution Techniques.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Worcester, Mass. \$380/\$480.

**18-22. Career Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Metro-Dade Police Department. Miami Beach, Fla. \$495.

**18-22. Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Franklin, Tenn. \$495.

**18-22. Developing Law Enforcement Managers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**18-22. Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

**18-22. Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the

Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**18-22. Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**18-22. Applied Physics for Traffic Accident Investigators.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**19-21. Street Survival '97.** Presented by Calibre Press. St. Louis. \$189.

**19-22. Hostage Rescue Training.** Presented by the National Tactical Officers Association. Honolulu. \$377.

**19-22. 9th Annual Crimes Against Children Seminar.** Presented by the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center & the Dallas Police Department. Dallas. \$275.

**20-21. Expanded Tactical Folding Knife Instructor Program.** Presented by CQC Service Group. Pottstown, Pa.

**20-22. SWAT Supervisors Management.** Presented by the National Tactical Officers Association. Richardson, Texas. \$221.

**21-22. Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates. Cleveland, Ohio. \$349.

**25-26. Criminal Justice Grant Writing.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Buffalo, N.Y. \$275.

**25-27. Investigating Cons, Scams & Hoaxes.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$315.

**25-29. 3d Annual Field Training Officers Seminar.** Presented by the National Association of Field Training Officers, Connecticut Chapter. Wallingford, Conn. \$35.

**25-29. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**25-29. DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

**25-29. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with the Use of Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.

**25-29. Criminal Investigative Analysis (Criminal Profiling).** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Richmond, Va. \$450.

**26-28. Street Survival '97.** Presented by Calibre Press. Kalamazoo, Mich. \$189.

**27-29. Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$315.

## SEPTEMBER

**3-5. Street Survival '97.** Presented by Calibre Press. Indianapolis. \$189.

**3-5. Vehicle Theft & Carjacking Investigations.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$295.

**4. Management of Aggressive Behavior.** Presented by R.E.B. Training International Inc. East Windsor, Conn. \$175.

**4-5. Supervising the Problem Employee.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275.

**4-5. Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates. Atlanta. \$349.

**4-5. Management of Aggressive Behavior.** Presented by R.E.B. Training International Inc. East Windsor, Conn. \$375.

**4-5. Criminal Justice Grant Writing.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Springfield, Ill. \$275.

**5. Report Writing Training.** Presented by Davis & Associates. Las Vegas. \$89.

**6. Successful Promotion: Develop your Winning Profile & Interview Skills.** Presented by Davis & Associates. Las Vegas. \$125.

**8-9. Homicide Investigator's Workshop.** Presented by the University of Houston-Downtown, Criminal Justice Center. Houston. \$75.

**8-9. Veteran Officer Tactical Review Course.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Maple Grove, Minn. \$285/\$385.

**8-10. Kiddle Porn Investigation.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

**8-10. Deadly Physical Force — Police-Involved Shootings.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450.

**8-10. Contemporary Patrol Administration.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Washington Township, N.J. \$360/\$460.

**8-11. Three-Gun Tactical Weaponry Course.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Lenexa, Kan. \$400/\$500.

**8-12. Police Instructor Training.** Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Toledo, Ohio.

**8-12. Forensic Art: Comprehensive Composite Drawing.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550.

**8-12. Forensic Art: Facial Reconstruction on the Skull for Identification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550.

**8-12. Crime Analysis Applications Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Columbia, Md. \$450.

**8-12. Criminal Investigative Analysis (Criminal Profiling).** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Greensboro, N.C. \$450.

**8-12. Crime Analysis Applications Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Memphis, Tenn. \$450.

**8-12. Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International As-

sociation of Chiefs of Police. Worcester, Mass. \$475/\$575.

**8-12. Basic Counter-Suiper.** Presented by Storm Mountain Training Center. Elk Garden, W. Va. \$495.

**8-13. Officer Survival Instructor's Course.** Presented by the Metro Dade Police Department. Miami, Fla. \$595.

**8-19. Accident Investigation I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.

**9-11. SWAT Supervisors Management.** Presented by the National Tactical Officers Association. El Paso, Texas. \$227.

**10-12. Advanced Tactical Management for Commanders & Supervisors.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Troy, Ohio. \$180/\$480.

**10-13. Advanced Leadership Training in Violence Prevention.** Presented by the Harvard School of Public Health and Education Development Center Inc. Tampa, Fla. \$100.

**11-12. Tracing Illegal Proceeds.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Denver. \$395.

**11-12. Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates. Charlotte, N.C. \$349.

**11-12. Police Grant Writing: Alternative Budget Sources.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$250.

**12-15. Advanced Yacht & Maritime Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Annapolis, Md.

**15-17. Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction I — Introduction to EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.

**15-17. Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Detroit. \$340/\$440.

**15-17. Organizing & Managing Small Agency & Area SWAT Teams.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Aurora, Colo. \$380/\$480.

**15-17. Computer Intrusion Investigations.** Presented by CSTAC Inc. Washington, D.C. \$945.

**15-17. Specialized SWAT Skills & Techniques.** Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

**15-19. Forensic Art: Advanced Two-Dimensional Identification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$575.

## For further information:

Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.

Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training, P.O. Box 8, Montclair, CA 91763. (909) 989-4366.

American Society of Criminology, Attn.: Sarah Hall, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 214, Columbus, OH 43212. (614) 292-9207. Fax: (614) 292-6767. E-mail: 76551.201@compuserve.com.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037. Fax: (708) 498-6869. E-mail: Seminar@CalibrePress.com.

COPNET.ORG, c/o WaveRiders LLC, 3000 S. Peoria St., Suite 1A, Aurora, CO 80014. 1-888-278-9283. Fax: (509) 443-9069. Internet: http://www.copnet.org.

CQC Service Group, Kingsbury Lane, Billerica, MA 01862. (617) 667-5591.

Criminal Justice Institute, College of Lake County, 19351 W. Washington St., Grayslake, IL 60030-1198. (847) 223-6601, ext. 2937. Fax: (847) 548-3384.

CSTAC Inc., P.O. Box 2172, Woodbridge, VA 22193. (703) 878-7940. Fax: (703) 670-5368. Internet: www.cstac.com.

Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, Attn.: Jessie Shelburne, 3611 Swiss Ave., Dallas, TX 75204. (214) 818-2600. Fax: (214) 823-4819.

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334.

Drug Policy Foundation, Attn.: Whitney A. Taylor, 4455 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite B-500, Washington, DC 20008. (202) 537-5005. Fax: (202) 537-3007. E-mail: taylor@dpf.org.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (540) 955-1128.

Florida Crime Prevention Association, c/o Nuss & Associates Inc., (407) 365-0985.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (860) 653-0788. E-mail: dhutch@sn.net. Internet: http://www.patriotweb.com/hlet.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, P.O. Box 90976, Washington, DC 20090-0976. 1-800-THE IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Justice Planning & Management Associates, P.O. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 582-3269.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, 9601 NW 58th St., Building 100, Miami, FL 33178-1619. (305) 715-5022.

National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 1110, Lanham, MD 20703. (301) 731-5808. Fax: (301) 794-0264.

National Association of Field Training Officers, Connecticut Chapter, c/o Bill Thomas, Wallingford Police Department, Training Division, (203) 294-2840.

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, DC 20006-3817. (202) 466-6272, ext. 141. Fax: (202) 296-1356.

National Criminal Justice Training Council, P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5735. Fax: (414) 279-5758. E-mail: NCJTC@aol.com.

National Institute of Justice, Crime Mapping Research Center, Attn.: Nancy G. LaVigne, Ph.D., 633 Indiana Ave., NW, Room 303, Washington, DC 20531. (202) 616-4531. Fax: (202) 307-6394. E-mail: lavigne@ojp.usdoj.gov.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1757 Park Rd., NW, Washington, DC 20010. (202) 232-6682. Fax: (202) 462-2255. E-mail: nova@access.digex.net.

National Tactical Officers Association, P.O. Box 529, Doylestown, PA 18901. (800) 279-9127. Fax: (215) 230-7552.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

Public Safety Institute, University of North Florida-IPM, P.O. Box 607130, Orlando, FL 32860-7130. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Public Safety Training Inc., P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449. (419) 732-2520.

R.E.B. Training International Inc., P.O. Box 845, Stoddard, NH 03464. (603) 446-9393. Fax: (603) 446-9394.

RISS National Gang Conference, Attn: Ms. Tielles D'Alemerie, (904) 385-0600, ext. 227. E-mail: tdaleme@iir.com.

SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Dr., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831. (916) 392-2550.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 883-2376. Fax: (214) 883-2458.

Storm Mountain Training Center, Rte. 1, Box 360, Elk Garden, WV 26717. (304) 446-5526. Internet: www.stormmountain.com.

University of Houston-Downtown, Criminal Justice Center, 1 Main St., Room 606-S, Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-8690. Fax: (713) 221-8546.

Wicklander-Zulawski & Associates Inc., 4932 Main St., Downers Grove, IL 60515-3611. (800) 222-7789. Fax: (630) 852-7081. E-mail: Register@W-Z.com.

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Find out what it  
is that makes  
him so proud of  
his agency & his officers.

**On Page 10.**



## Home is where the heart is:

New growth is looming for programs that supply  
police officers with subsidized housing. **Page 1.**

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### What They Are Saying:

**"I like the people around here, and I like letting them know that just because I wear a badge and a gun doesn't mean I'm not human."**

— Columbia, S.C., Police Officer Michael Hendrix, one of the participants in that city's resident officer program. Such programs are the throes of a renewed nationwide push. (Story, Page 1.)